

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Benzer	About FRIDAY, 19th Nov.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	SUNDAY, 21st Nov., 9 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"KLEIST" Capt. O. Fahnke	WEDNESDAY, 1st Dec., Noon
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isaka	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., Daylight
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lens	About SATURDAY, 11th Dec.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	22nd Nov., 7 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIE	Broc	6th Dec., 7 P.M.
MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guiondet	23rd Nov., at 1 P.M.
MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1900.

Intimations.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

HONGKONG-CANTON-KWANGSI RIVER SERVICE.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU" and "CHARLES HARDOUIN"
Capt. Marabal (1900 tons 14 k-015) Capt. Biennime

DEPARTURE:
From HONGKONG the Co.'s Wharf near Wing Lok Street Every Night at 10 excepting Saturdays.
From CANTON (French Concession, Shamshu) Every Evening at 5.15 excepting Sundays.

FARES—1ST CLASS \$5.00, 2ND CLASS \$2.00.

French Cuisine and Wines of the Best Vintage. Meals, \$1.50.

S.S. "ROBERT LEBAUDY" Capt. Vivier
CANTON-WUCHOW SERVICE—SEE SCHEDULE.

For further information, apply to—

HEAD OFFICE, Canton.

F. A. LAPICQUE & Co., Hongkong (4 Queen's Building, Tel. No. 950)

N.B.—Guides (\$2.00), sedan chairs and bearers (\$5.00) can always be engaged at Canton. By starting at about 8 o'clock in the morning on a visit to the picturesque Chinese City, the tourist will find time to view the shops and other places of interest, returning to Shamshu at about 3 p.m.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1900.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 375 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles, all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,

111 Queen's Road, April, 1900.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you
VISITMOHIDEEN &
THAHA,in
D'AGUILAR STREET,
theNEW JEWELLERS
AND DEALERSin
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONESof every description, and
other GEMS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900.

To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 20 and 21, PRAYA, KENNEDY
TOWN, two extensive two-storied
semi-detached godowns, ground surface of
cement concrete.

No. 1A, Praya, Kennedy Town, one extensive
two-storied godown.

All are in first class condition, suitable for
storing Rice, Flour, &c.

Rents moderate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1900.

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No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
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Rents moderate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1900.

Wireless Telegraphy.

APPLICATION FOR HONGKONG
INSTALLATION.

MATTER IN ABBEYANCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, held on the 8th inst., the following correspondence was considered:—

Hongkong, October 15th, 1900.

Sir,—We have the honour to address your goodness and the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of wireless telegraph installation for the Colony and to submit, for your consideration and approval, a copy of the application we are this day tendering to the Colonial Secretary. We also enclose a copy of the Wireless Telegraph Act of 1903 and a copy of letter under date of 14th instant, addressed to the American Vice-Consul-General in Charge, by the Colonial Secretary.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the importance of an enterprise such as we propose to the commercial welfare of the Colony and we would earnestly request your support, in the shape of a recommendation to the Government to grant the licence asked for.

Thanking you in advance for any interest you may bestow upon our application, and with assurances of the highest esteem.—We remain &c.,

(Sgd.) KERRAN & ROSEMERANTZ.

The Honourable,
The Chairman of Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

Acknowledged 18th October, 1900.

(Enclosure.)

Hongkong, October 15th, 1900.

Sir,—We have the honour to address you on the matter of obtaining a licence to establish and use installations for the purpose of wireless telegraph in the Colony under the conditions of the Wireless Telegraph Ordinance of 1903.

Acting upon the suggestion embodied in your letter of the 14th instant addressed to the American Vice-Consul-General in Charge we now make formal application for a licence to establish and operate a commercial wireless telegraph business within the Colony and beyond its limits with permission to do all the things that wireless telegraph companies are legally entitled to do under the Articles of the Berlin Radio-Telegraph Convention and subject to its regulations and the laws of the Colony.

We would expect a licence giving us the sole right to conduct a wireless telegraph business for a period of twenty-five years with the understanding that the Government would have the right to purchase the business at a valuation at the end of ten years and at the end of the fifteenth, twentieth or twenty-fifth years.

We would agree to receive and transmit Governmental messages without charge and to use every effort in gathering meteorological information for the Colony.

We propose to establish installations in Manila, Bangkok and Singapore and are making applications to the Philippine, Siamese and Straits Governments for licences. These installations together with our proposed Hongkong station would create a first-class wireless service and would enable us to benefit the commercial and shipping interests of this Colony and the other countries mentioned in addition to developing a profitable business for ourselves.

Under the terms of our agreement with the United Wireless Telegraph Company we have the sole right to deal in and use their wireless telegraph equipment in the Far East and we would install in Hongkong at our own expense a station equal in power to their New York station and capable of communication with Yokohama and Shanghai on the North and with Singapore on the South.

Upon receipt of a favourable reply to this application we would have the necessary equipment forwarded here and the station installed without loss of time.

Thanking you in advance for an early consideration of our application.—We remain, &c., (Sgd.) KERRAN AND ROSEMERANTZ.

Reply may be addressed to us

C/O American Consul-General.

Hongkong.

The Honourable.

The Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

14th October, 1900.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed to inform you that no special conditions have as yet been prescribed with regard to applications for licences under Ordinance No. 7 of 1903 and I am to suggest that the best course will be for any intending applicant to forward to this office in writing, full details for his proposed wireless telegraphic installation for the consideration of this Government. Such applications will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) F. H. MAY.

Colonial Secretary.

The American Vice-Consul-General in Charge.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1903.

An Ordinance to authorise and regulate the establishment and use of installations for the purpose of Wireless Telegraphy.

Henry A. Blake,

Governor.

(LS)

11th July, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance 1903.

2. The Governor may, whenever he shall deem it expedient to do so, licence the establishment and use within the Colony of installations for the purpose of wireless telegraphy.

3. No person shall establish or use within the Colony any installation for the purpose of wireless telegraphy, unless authorised to do so by a licence under this Ordinance.

4. A licence under this Ordinance may be issued subject to such conditions and stipulations as the Governor may from time to time find desirable in the public interest.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 8th day of June, 1903.

R. F. JOHNSTON,

Acting Clerk of Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, this 11th day of July, 1903.

F. H. MAY,

Colonial Secretary.

It was decided to leave this matter in abeyance.

SPURIOUS INDIAN YARN.

SINGAPORE REPRESENTATION.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, had under consideration the following letter at their monthly meeting on 8th inst.—

Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—For some time now this Chamber has been receiving complaints from merchants interested in the Yarn Trade, concerning the spurious marking and labelling of Indian Yarns, which practice, it is alleged, is very detrimental to the trade in English full reeled and properly designated Yarns.

In the month of June, 1900, a Sub-Committee was appointed by this Chamber to test various importations of the Yarn in question, and the results of these tests, together with the correspondence exchanged between this Chamber and other Chambers concerned, will be seen in appendix "H" of 1900 report sent to you to-day.

It will be seen from this correspondence that the matter has already been forcibly represented to the Indian Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but with negative results in so far that the Yarn still continues to be exported from India, and further complaints of the trouble it is causing among European firms have again been received by this Chamber.

It has been decided, therefore, to approach the Hongkong and Shanghai merchants and to find out, if possible, if the trouble is the same in their market as it is here. If so, and with the consent of the above merchants, it is proposed to address a general appeal from the three Chambers to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It is, in the opinion of this Chamber, a matter which vitally concerns the British Spinners, and if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce can be induced to take the matter up and act in conjunction with the three Chambers already mentioned, and with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, there is not much doubt that the pressure that could be brought to bear upon the Indian Authorities would be such that it would be impossible for them to ignore it.

My Committee therefore invite your consideration of these facts with a view to prospective joint action should the circumstances appear to justify the same.—Yours, &c.,

A. A. GUNN,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

(Enclosure.)

At the request of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider an application from Messrs. Brinkmann & Co. on the question of Short-Reeled Bombay Yarns, the following Sub-Committee met at the offices of the Borneo Company, Ltd., at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 11th October:—

H. A. Low, Esq., of Messrs. Adamson, Gillman & Company, Limited.

E. A. Brown, Esq., of Messrs. Brinkmann & Company.

F. Hilson, Esq., of The Borneo Company Limited.

Mr. Brown asked if the Chamber of Commerce could not take up the question of Bombay short-reeled Yarns again, and after some discussion it was decided to ask the Chamber of Commerce to address the Hongkong and Shanghai Chambers of Commerce and find out if the importation of false yarns from Bombay has interfered in any way with the importations of genuine English Spin Yarns into their respective markets, the intention being that these ports should unitedly represent the matter strongly to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The Sub-Committee suggest that a copy of the correspondence and texts in Appendix H, Pages 66 to 76 of 1900 report, made by the previous Sub-Committee, be forwarded to the above Chambers of Commerce.

It is requested when these replies are received that they may be submitted to the Committee for further consideration and action.

(Sgd.) H. A. LOW.

E. A. BROWN.

F. HILSON.

Singapore, 11th October, 1900.

This matter is under consideration.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRUGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.
SELF CURE NO FORTION
MARVEL UPON MARVEL

NEED NOW DESPAIR.
but without raising a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION NO. 1.—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does not impart harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2.—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, eruptions, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which, mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3.—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, dizziness and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from discharges, early cure, because so important to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION NO. 4.—The Sovereign Remedy of principal diseases or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Liverpool, England. London, France, in England &c. In ordering, state which of the three remedies required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

Sold by all Chemists.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

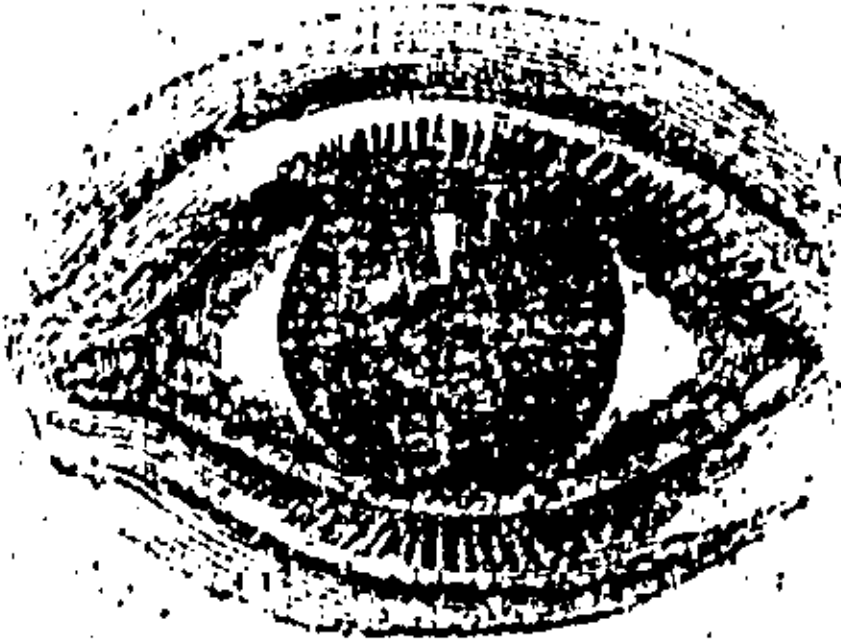
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON: John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. CALCUTTA: 19, Bealch Street. SHANGHAI: 166, Nanjing Road.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1900.

EYES

RIGHT



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT FOR

CROCKERY

DINNER WARE

Best English China and
Earthenware, Smart Designs
in 54-70-108 Piece Sets
from \$15 to \$125 Per set.Our Stock Line, in all White,
is Worthy for Your Notice.
This we are offering in 54
Piece Sets at \$18.00 and 70
Piece Sets at \$27.50 or any
Separate Piece Sold.BREAKFAST AND
TEASETSFinest English China, Taste-
fully Decorated in the Latest
Patterns 20 and 40 Piece
Sets from \$6.75 to \$45.Our Stock Line, in White and
Gold, is a Fine Thin China,
Fit for any Home. 40 Piece
Sets \$8.25 or any Separate
Piece Sold.

TOILET WARE

New Consignment of our well
known White and Gold
Quality at \$7.50 per set.
Breakages Replaced from
Stock.

ALSO

"Scipio" Art Design in Co-
lour Blue, Orange, Bronze
Green and Crushed Straw-
berry Colourings Bright
Lustrous Shades.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road

Hongkong, 20th November, 1909.

Auction.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received
instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

THURSDAY,
the 24th day of December, 1909, at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon, at his Sales Rooms, in
Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,THE FOLLOWING
VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD AND
RECLAMATION PROPERTIES
IN FOUR LOTS:

The Properties consist of:—

LOT 1—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at Victoria Island and known
and registered in the Land Office as Sub-
section 4 of Section B of Marine Lot No.
6 together with the message erections
and buildings thereon known as No. 6
Buham Street. Term 99 years. Annual
Crown Rent \$6.00.LOT 2—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at Victoria Island and known
and registered in the Land Office as Sub-
section 3 of Section A of Kowloon Inland
Lot No. 713 together with the message
erections and buildings thereon known as
No. 381 Shanghai Street. Area 1082 square
feet. Term 75 years. Annual Crown
Rent \$7.50.LOT 3—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at Victoria Island and known
and registered in the Land Office as Sub-
section 4 of Section B of Marine Lot No.
6 together with the message erections
and buildings thereon known as No. 6
Buham Street. Term 99 years. Annual
Crown Rent \$6.00.LOT 4—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground
situate at Victoria Island and known
and registered in the Land Office as Sub-
section 4 of Section B of Marine Lot No.
6 together with the message erections
and buildings thereon known as No. 6
Buham Street. Term 99 years. Annual
Crown Rent \$6.00.For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
Messrs. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1909. [77]THE BUBBLING WELL ROAD.
An article headed "All Types seen on the
Bubbling Well Road," Mr. Frederic J. Haskin
writes as follows:—
Driving in Bubbling Well Road between 5
and 6 o'clock in the afternoon one may not
only see Shanghai in its people, but he may feel
Shanghai in its charm. Bubbling Well Road is
a stage setting worthy of a pretty scene, and
no one who loves life, colour, and the pursuit
of happiness can be disappointed in its daily
pageant. Here may be seen in sharp con-
trast the various types of the lordly white
man as he is when he lives far away from his
own people and his racial home. Here may be
seen, also, the types of those Chinese who
would ape their Occidental brothers in man-
ners and customs, whether it be for salvation
or for sin. Here may be seen, in epitome,
a moving picture of the great human comedy,
albeit coloured with the rose, for on Bubbling
Well Road even plucking poverty and sordid
sin wear gay livery.Bubbling Well Road has its beginning
somewhere in the heart of the busy marts of
commercial Shanghai as a mere street, without
particular of particular graces. It leads out
into more open spaces, pasted by race-tracks,
by cricket fields, by baseball diamonds, by golf
links. It marches down long aisles of red and
grey brick garden walls, which enclose
veritable parks in which are set red and grey
brick palaces. It meanders along the bank
of a tiny stream which coyly hides behind
hedges of graceful bamboo. It gives
peeps of cultivated fields where the farmers
plant and reap around, about and over the
little mounds which are the revered graves of
their worshipful ancestors. It declines to
yield to the temptation of green byways
and lovers' lanes, keeps on past circus grounds
and summer amusement parks, through an
angly detachment of necessary shops, and finally
comes to Bubbling Well.The Bubbling Well is a deep spring sur-
rounded by a low wall of red and grey brick
—over which the new-comer leans to look
upon the wonder of a common ordinary bub-
bling spring. It is then that one knows that
the Bubbling Well is nothing; the Road is the
thing. One doesn't drink from the Bubbling
Well, one never looks at it but once, and its
only use is to give a name to the course over
which Shanghai life must run sometime between
tea time and dinner time of a pleasant afternoon.Set hard by that disappointing well is a
caravanerai, where men and women of Shang-
hai do alight and compose themselves for a
dish of tea, a pag of Scotch and soda, or a vile
imitation of some American born intoxicant.
From the low windows of this resting place—
there are several such places in fact—that por-
tion of the pageant which is being refreshed by
drink and food looks out upon that portion of
the parade which has just been refreshed, or
which is about to be refreshed in a similar
manner in a very few moments.Driving with the rest of them we have
seen the road and its wonders; now belong
out of the show and in the act of being
refreshed we look on. Rather smart,
isn't it? Scores of well set-up victorias
drawn by good-looking horses carry those who
do not own their own turn-outs. Shanghai has
the best carriages for hire in the world. They
look more nearly like the real thing from a rich
man's stable than any other "for hire" equipages
on earth. On the box sit two glorious creatures
who are hired with the outfit. The coachman
knows everything about driving except how to
drive carefully, and was he onto the luckless
and impatient person who dares to select
Bubbling Well Road for pedestrianism during
the crowded hour of the afternoon drive. The
footman does nothing after the most approved
and conventional footman fashion of doing
nothing. Together they furnish the glory.They wear long gowns of blue—China has
been described as the Land of the Blue Gown—
but the blue is a different shade than that
affected by the millions. It is somewhat lighter
and there are borders and cape collars and the
like of that done in white. On their heads is
the peaked cap of the ancient Chinese aristoc-
rats, with its tassel of scarlet falling all about
it. And, wonder of wonders, the wayfarer in
Shanghai or the impetuous, may have and
enjoy all this grandeur at the rate of \$1 Mexican
per hour, which is about 44 cents in real money.
But we tire of the pickers.Smarter and brighter are the carriages of
the wealthy. Gay and more varied in colour
are the liveries of their servants. Sleeker and
more sprightly are their horses. And the
wealthy themselves—they recline on the white
cushions and seem content with consciousness
that they have come out only to look, but to be
looked at. Some of the wealthy ones, reckless
of conventions and bled to the anachronism,
invade the sacred files of Bubbling Well Road
with motor cars, thereby disturbing the serene
superiority of the Chinese coachman and utterly
upsetting the notions of the pageant.The motor in the carriages, after all, make
the show. In splendid and solitary state
drives a grande dame with silvery hair. She
is the leader of Shanghai society, and from her
decrees there is no appeal save to the mob.
She is British, she is rich, she has lived in
China since girlhood, and she is absolute
master of the social Who's Who in the Far
East.In the carriage just behind, a turnout of the
gayest, another lady, also in solitary splendour.
She wears her jewels, her dress is a trifle loud,
she stares at the passers-by. No one needs to
tell that she is the wife of a wealthy man who
has made his fortune at the gaming table and
that she is everlastingly trying to "get in" and
that she is everlastingly doomed to failure.Here are two young chaps with pink cheeks,
pale indications of moustaches, and that bored
look which is invariably a part of the livery of
the young British merchantman; clerks in some
of the great English banks, or "house." They
are soldiers of that greatest of all professionsSHANGHAI'S FASHIONABLE
THOROUGHFARE.

THE BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

An article headed "All Types seen on the
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of happiness can be disappointed in its daily
pageant. Here may be seen in sharp con-
trast the various types of the lordly white
man as he is when he lives far away from his
own people and his racial home. Here may be
seen, also, the types of those Chinese who
would ape their Occidental brothers in man-
ners and customs, whether it be for salvation
or for sin. Here may be seen, in epitome,
a moving picture of the great human comedy,
albeit coloured with the rose, for on Bubbling
Well Road even plucking poverty and sordid
sin wear gay livery.Bubbling Well Road has its beginning
somewhere in the heart of the busy marts of
commercial Shanghai as a mere street, without
particular of particular graces. It leads out
into more open spaces, pasted by race-tracks,
by cricket fields, by baseball diamonds, by golf
links. It marches down long aisles of red and
grey brick garden walls, which enclose
veritable parks in which are set red and grey
brick palaces. It meanders along the bank
of a tiny stream which coyly hides behind
hedges of graceful bamboo. It gives
peeps of cultivated fields where the farmers
plant and reap around, about and over the
little mounds which are the revered graves of
their worshipful ancestors. It declines to
yield to the temptation of green byways
and lovers' lanes, keeps on past circus grounds
and summer amusement parks, through an
angly detachment of necessary shops, and finally
comes to Bubbling Well.The Bubbling Well is a deep spring sur-
rounded by a low wall of red and grey brick
—over which the new-comer leans to look
upon the wonder of a common ordinary bub-
bling spring. It is then that one knows that
the Bubbling Well is nothing; the Road is the
thing. One doesn't drink from the Bubbling
Well, one never looks at it but once, and its
only use is to give a name to the course over
which Shanghai life must run sometime between
tea time and dinner time of a pleasant afternoon.Set hard by that disappointing well is a
caravanerai, where men and women of Shang-
hai do alight and compose themselves for a
dish of tea, a pag of Scotch and soda, or a vile
imitation of some American born intoxicant.
From the low windows of this resting place—
there are several such places in fact—that por-
tion of the pageant which is being refreshed by
drink and food looks out upon that portion of
the parade which has just been refreshed, or
which is about to be refreshed in a similar
manner in a very few moments.Driving with the rest of them we have
seen the road and its wonders; now belong
out of the show and in the act of being
refreshed we look on. Rather smart,
isn't it? Scores of well set-up victorias
drawn by good-looking horses carry those who
do not own their own turn-outs. Shanghai has
the best carriages for hire in the world. They
look more nearly like the real thing from a rich
man's stable than any other "for hire" equipages
on earth. On the box sit two glorious creatures
who are hired with the outfit. The coachman
knows everything about driving except how to
drive carefully, and was he onto the luckless
and impatient person who dares to select
Bubbling Well Road for pedestrianism during
the crowded hour of the afternoon drive. The
footman does nothing after the most approved
and conventional footman fashion of doing
nothing. Together they furnish the glory.They wear long gowns of blue—China has
been described as the Land of the Blue Gown—
but the blue is a different shade than that
affected by the millions. It is somewhat lighter
and there are borders and cape collars and the
like of that done in white. On their heads is
the peaked cap of the ancient Chinese aristoc-
rats, with its tassel of scarlet falling all about
it. And, wonder of wonders, the wayfarer in
Shanghai or the impetuous, may have and
enjoy all this grandeur at the rate of \$1 Mexican
per hour, which is about 44 cents in real money.
But we tire of the pickers.Smarter and brighter are the carriages of
the wealthy. Gay and more varied in colour
are the liveries of their servants. Sleeker and
more sprightly are their horses. And the
wealthy themselves—they recline on the white
cushions and seem content with consciousness
that they have come out only to look, but to be
looked at. Some of the wealthy ones, reckless
of conventions and bled to the anachronism,
invade the sacred files of Bubbling Well Road
with motor cars, thereby disturbing the serene
superiority of the Chinese coachman and utterly
upsetting the notions of the pageant.The motor in the carriages, after all, make
the show. In splendid and solitary state
drives a grande dame with silvery hair. She
is the leader of Shanghai society, and from her
decrees there is no appeal save to the mob.
She is British, she is rich, she has lived in
China since girlhood, and she is absolute
master of the social Who's Who in the Far
East.In the carriage just behind, a turnout of the
gayest, another lady, also in solitary splendour.
She wears her jewels, her dress is a trifle loud,
she stares at the passers-by. No one needs to
tell that she is the wife of a wealthy man who
has made his fortune at the gaming table and
that she is everlastingly trying to "get in" and
that she is everlastingly doomed to failure.Here are two young chaps with pink cheeks,
pale indications of moustaches, and that bored
look which is invariably a part of the livery of
the young British merchantman; clerks in some
of the great English banks, or "house." They
are soldiers of that greatest of all professionsarmies, the British commercial service. They
have come out from "home" on five years con-
tract at low salaries. If they avoid the pitfalls
of the clubs, the chit system dabs, and the
other iniquities of the East, their contracts will
be renewed, they will go "home" for a year,
and then they will be in line for promotion and
pay. Business bores them. They talk of
cricket and the races, they drink and they all
have their fling. Yet not all of them are ruined,
and it is such as these who have belted the
world with the scarlet sash of Albion.Then there comes, heralded by the clamour-
ing colours of their servants' liveries, a precious
pair of rogues from the United States. Men
who flaunt their diamonds, who are so disgust-
ingly opulent that all the world cries out:
"Gambler!" Americans blush for them, but
here they are. The recent administration of
American affairs in Shanghai has left them
wholly without the support of their home Gov-
ernment in any way whatever. The flag of
Spain and little Cuba may protect them now.
Yet, strangely enough, the influence of every
European nationality was actively exerted to
save these fellows from the wrath of decent
America. Officers of the law.Here are bewildered Frenchmen, bubbling
with enjoyment of life; stolid Germans quietly
drinking at their English trade rivals whom
they have so thoroughly frightened; gay Bel-
gians; swarthy Latin Americans, and many
who have so long lived and breathed in the
atmosphere of Asia that they have lost the dis-
tinguishing marks of their nationality.There are women whose red cheeks have
been strangers to blushes for ages—brown wo-
men who come from the ends of the earth to
d that faded part of the world—where there
aren't no "Ten Commandments" only to find
that here as well as at home they are outcasts.
Close behind them comes a carriage with two
little painted Chinese women, little dolls sold
as slaves to white men not worthy of their
colour. One sees the seamy side of life on
Bubbling Well Road as well as in less favoured
thoroughfares.Here is a man and his wife, Americans, and
they seem to be thoroughly happy. They are
nodding pleasantly to acquaintances as they
pass, and all the world seems to know them.
They are not rich, we can see that, and their
carriage has only a coachman in modest livery.
Who are they? Missionaries, of course, Ameri-
can missionaries, a part of that great army of
workers which has selected Shanghai as its
base in its attack upon the ignorance and sin
of the Chinese Empire. Not palm-branching,
loud-faced preachers of cant are they. That man
has brought learning to the ignorant, and he is
laying the foundations of the system that will
regenerate all China. That woman is a famous
surgeon-physician-missionary. She has laboured
for nearly a score of years to relieve Chinese
women from pain and death. The Chinese call
her the "Goddess of the Knife." She has been
decorated by a half dozen Emperors and Kings.
She has been covered with honours from the
Throne of Heaven at Peking and by Viceroys
of the provinces. She is an American Methodist
missionary. But you must not be surprised,
to-morrow when you find her name among the
list of "those present" at the garden party given
by the silver-haired grande dame who knows
exactly Who's Who in Shanghai.Scores of carriages stream by and we look
out upon the respectability of Shanghai, the
great middle-class, the people who really count.
After all, most of the people who drive in Bub-
bling Well Road in the afternoon are people
just like you see anywhere else—just like those
who go down to Coney if they live in New
York, or to meet the evening train if they live
in Humana, Mo.armies, the British commercial service. They
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in Humana, Mo.European, Americans, Chinese; bankers,
society leaders, gamblers, beachcombers, clerks,
missionaries, family men; rich, well-to-do, poor
they all drive. And when we go back to the
Astor House for dinner we half believe the big
Sikh policemen knew all the time that all the
world, for all the ages, is portrayed in the
pageant to be seen every afternoon, of a fine
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day, from 5 to 6 o'clock in Bubbling Well Road.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries.
When a thing ought to be done the modern
spirit moves us to keep working away at it
until it is done. In the face of this idea, the
"impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will,
there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver
oil of its sickening taste and smell and then
combine it with two or three other ingredients
we should possess the best remedy in the world
for certain diseases that are now practically
incurable." So said a famous English physi-
cian twenty-five years ago. "But," will never
be done," he added. "You can no more turn
cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine,
than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird
of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that it is.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It
is palatable as honey and contains all the
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,
combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild
Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad
peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and
it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished
for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia,
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri-
ties, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles.
Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London,
M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B.,
Toronto University, Consulting Physician to
Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto
General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased
to state that the results from using Wampole's
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been
uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me
as being prepared according to correct sci-
entific principles." It increases the appetite and
influences the digestion of food; it is delicious
to take, will not disappoint you and is effective
from the first dose. "It represents the dawn
of progress." At chemists everywhere.THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.OSMAN &
CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully
executed.

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMO MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out
mark by mark and delivery may be obtained as
soon as the Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, To-day.Goods not cleared by the 25th November,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Damaged packages must be left in the
Godown for examination by the Consignee's
and the Co's representatives at an appointed
hour. All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1909. [148-149]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DENDIGHSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consig-
neers of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their risk
in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each con-
signment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery
can be obtained as soon as the goods are
landed.Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 6
A.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, where they will be examined at
10 A.M. on the 20th inst. No Claims will be
admitted after Goods have left the Godowns,
neither will they be recognised if presented
after to days of vessel's arrival here.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1909. [770]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"
FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALTIES:

**DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
STONE GINGER BEER**

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

[28]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

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WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On November 4, 1909, at Lanhouk, China, to the Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Largequill, a daughter.

On November 13, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of T. Devéria, 1. M. Customs, of a son (Henry Gabriel).

DEATH.

On November 15, 1909, at Shanghai S. Larson, late second engineer a.s. *Selun*, aged 35 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909

THE QUESTION OF "WIRELESS."

It will have been noticed from the minutes of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce that a responsible firm has applied for a licence to install wireless telegraphy in Hongkong. The question is an exceedingly important one, and we do not wonder at the Government requiring a specific statement before such a licence is granted. But the home Government has already taken over Marconi's stations so that the feature is admittedly a

success. Only the other day the Korea of the C.P.R. line made a record in the matter of distance despatches, and after what was related of the *Republic* and the White Star liner the value of wireless cannot be underestimated. The New York *Tribune*—the paper owned by the U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain—had a very interesting article on the subject the other day which runs in part colloquially: "Build me a station that will enlarge this dinky circle by pushing it back 2,000 miles farther. Make it so big and strong that messages may be pounded out 3,000 miles under the most unfavourable conditions; yet make it tell my secrets only to my own men, wherever they may be. Build me a station of such power that the world has never seen its like. Give me a guarantee that you can do these things, and a well-filled purse is opened to you; for I need such a station in my business." We are told that the Government of the United States actually said these things in the form of an advertisement for bids for the establishment of such a station. Strange to say, there were dozens of responses from firms financially responsible; and these bids were backed by heavy bonds to be forfeited in case the station failed to make good as to every requirement. The contract has been recently awarded to a company of Pittsburg in consideration of a sum of \$1,800,000 for the machinery alone, while the tower is to be built under separate contract. If the requirements are not met in every detail \$100,000 will be forfeited. The American Government was long since informed that it was possible to reach out to Panama, to Gibraltar, to Newfoundland, to San Francisco, with Washington as a central base. The big wireless companies also said that it could be done; but so great has been the estimated expense and so uncertain the financial return, that none of them dared to undertake it. To no individual would such an undertaking appeal so strongly as to a great and wealthy nation with many lighting ships afloat. There was the alluring prospect of a commander-in-chief of the Navy sitting in the nation's capital in time of war and moving his ships here and there over the entire Atlantic as a player might move his chessmen. It was a thing the Government wanted and the money was forthcoming. If successful it will give the country a great advantage until others have followed its lead and installed similar stations. In the past it has been no unusual thing for a message to be picked up three thousand miles from its origin. Newfoundland has heard direct from Panama, and an errand message from Australia has been found lurking around the Atlantic seaboard. But these cases have been rare exceptions. The stations that sent them can ordinarily reach only a thousand miles or less, but some peculiarly favourable conditions of the air have caused them to go on and on. The sending power of a station varies greatly. It is generally possible to send farther in the daytime than at night and farther in clear weather than in cloudy. In awarding the present contract it is specially stipulated that the three thousand-mile limit is to be reached in any and all circumstances. If a storm roaring about the tower arrests messages, the hundred thousand dollars is forfeited. When the plant is completed a receiving apparatus will of course be installed on every ship of the American Navy and tuned to the home instrument. The contract stipulates that the messages sent out must be such as to call forth a response from only those instruments built for that particular purpose. This in the interest of secrecy; for, while all such messages would be sent in the code of the Navy, this might sometimes be deciphered. With regard to the Washington scheme we learn that in the station the Government is to erect the pole will be replaced by a concrete tower of gigantic proportions. Instead of a height of 300 feet, it will tower 600 feet above ground and take its place among the tallest structures in the world. It will overlook the Washington Monument by nearly 100 feet. It will have a base of soft diameter and taper to a width of eight feet at the top. The tower is to be erected on some Government reservation near Washington not yet decided upon, and will be in operation within a year. When completed it will be one of the most curious structures in the world, and a monument to the material of which it is built, concrete, which the Government is recommending for all sorts of construction. The station will not, of course, be able to receive messages from the distance to which it can send them; for there are no other sending stations of the same strength. The receiving instruments will be of the greatest possible efficiency, and it is expected that they will be able to pick up messages more readily than the ordinary station; but they have no power that goes beyond the best instrument at present possible to acquire and operated in the most favourable circumstances. Together with this great step in advance a more efficient wireless is to be installed on all the principal ships of the American Navy, this having a sending power that will carry 1,000 miles under all conditions. It is considered unlikely that there will ever be in case of war a gap between the Government ships or stations of more than a thousand miles, and these may be filled in so that

messages may be relayed home with no great delay. Then the home Government can talk back to the most distant ship direct and instantaneously, if that ship happens to be in the probable zone of activity, the North Atlantic Ocean. If the station is a success, a twin will be erected on the Pacific Coast, with a probable chain to Honolulu and the Philippines, and practically all the world in which America is interested will be within call by wireless. After that it would be absurd if the Hongkong Government should place obstacles in the way of those who propose to introduce wireless telegraphy to Hongkong. We should prefer to see the Government undertaking the duty, but in the circumstances we suppose it must be left to private enterprise.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Russians propose to erect a monument to Prince Ito in Harbin.

MR. Ariyoshi has been appointed Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai.

FROM December 1, 1909, ships will be allowed to enter and leave Port Arthur at night.

IT is reported that the Governor of Kwangchow will be called to Peking to be tested as to his opium smoking habit.

MR. Amos P. Wilder, U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, is expected back on the P. M. S. *Siberia*, which is due early in December.

A COOLIE was yesterday found in possession of a box of feminine attire valued at \$300. The man appeared at the Magistracy this morning and was remanded.

SIX weeks' hard labour was awarded a boatman at the Magistracy this morning for stealing a quantity of clothing and eighty cents in money from a fisherman.

A GRAND Councilor has recommended that Viceroy Yuan Shu-hsin of Kwangtung should be called to Peking for appointment on account of his knowledge of foreign affairs.

THE appointment of Mr. Ng Hong-tsz to be a member of the Sanitary Board for a term of three years with effect from 15th instant, *vice* Mr. Ho Kom Tong resigned is gazetted.

THE Emperor of Japan gave a luncheon in honour of Lord Kitchener on Monday, and on the following day Lord Kitchener left Tokio, embarking on P. & O. S. *Oriental* at Kobe on the 19th instant.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 6th November amounted to 23,931.70 tons and the sales during the period to 27,784.72 tons.

H. S. Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 17 of 1903, entitled an Ordinance to amend The Stonecutters' Island Ordinance, 1889.

LORD Kitchener has been presented with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Paulownia, while General Sir Henry Rawlinson and other members of Lord Kitchener's party have also received decorations.

TENDERS from British merchants in Hongkong are invited for the electric light installation at Pakhoi wharf will require from 500 to 1,000 lights. Applications for specifications should be addressed to H.R.M.'s Consulate, Pakhoi.

THE Ministries of the Interior and of Justice have together drawn up a special Code of Opium Prohibition Laws, the terms of which are very stringent. The sanction of the Throne will be obtained to enforce these laws very shortly.

ON the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King Edward on the 9th instant, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan sent Count Toda, Chief Master of Ceremonies in the Imperial House to the British Embassy in Tokyo to tender his congratulations.

SAYS the *Peking and Tientsin Times*: "The junior sports have been fitted up with ropes for climbing; ladders, and a pair of boxing gloves, and is as popular as ever with the boys." Which of the boys, we ask? The one with the fists or the one with the pair of gloves?

FOUR Chinese were yesterday charged at the Magistracy with keeping a gambling-house at 740, Hollywood Road. Two of the men were each fined \$1,000 and the rest were discharged. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted and W. M. Reader Harris defended.

A CHINESE dispatch says that in regard to the necessary fund for the re-organization of the Navy the Government suggests that the nobles and officials should make voluntary contributions towards the fund and set an example to the gentry and people in the Empire.

NEAR Souabaya, a match factory, the first of the kind in Java, has just been started by an Arab. The *News van den Dag* says that the factory is almost in working order, the only thing lacking being some gear on the way from Europe. The labels and some smaller appliances will be made in London. Java wood will be utilized for the business.

THE first prosecution under the new Liquors Ordinance took place in the Police Court this morning, when Revenue Officer Wilden summoned a boatman for giving false information to the Superintendent of Exports and Imports. The man is alleged to have represented certain quantities of spirits of wine as Chinese liquors. The consignee was also charged with receiving the delinquent goods. The case was remanded.

The Statues.

TO BE UNVEILED ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CEREMONY BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following arrangements have been made for the unveiling on the 25th instant of the statues of H. M. the Queen (the cost of which will be remembered has been defrayed by public subscription to commemorate the Coronation of H. M. the King) and of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, a gift to the Colony by Mr. H. N. Mody.

The unveiling will be performed by H. E. the Governor and the hour appointed for the ceremony is to a.m. His Excellency will be received on the ground by the chairman and members of the Coronation Committee and Mr. H. N. Mody. The troops will present arms and bands play the first six bars of the National Anthem.

H. E. the Governor will then unveil the statue of H. M. the Queen and subsequently the statue of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, after which a royal salute will be fired by the Royal Artillery and the troops will then give three cheers for H. M. the King and defer to His Excellency the Governor.

Stands will be erected in the vicinity of the statues. Admission to these will be partly by ticket issued by the chairman of the Coronation Committee on behalf of that committee and by Mr. H. N. Mody, and partly free.

There will be no separate parade of troops in honour of the King's Birthday.

KOWLOON I. L. 442 AND 618.

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATION BOARD.

On the 10th inst., the Governor-in-Council resumed the property registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lots 442 and 618 for a public purpose and it was decided that a Board consisting of three members should be appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of such resumption. Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the following Board has been constituted:—His Honour H. H. J. Gompertz, Police Judge, chairman, the Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, Director of Public Works, member nominated by His Excellency the Governor; Mr. R. Shawan, member nominated by and on behalf of the owners of the property resumed; and Mr. L. U. Mirza, Police Judge's Clerk, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to act as Clerk to the Board.

The Board will commence its sittings at the Supreme Court on Friday, the 3rd day of December, 1909, at 2.30 p.m. Every person claiming compensation whether as owner or otherwise by reason of such resumption must transmit to the Clerk of the Board a written claim stating the nature of his right or interest in the land and the amount which he seeks to recover.

CHINESE BOYS KIDNAPPED.

STRANGE STORY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A strange tale of kidnapping was unfolded before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning by a married couple, who related that on the 10th November last, when asleep at midnight in a houseboat at a place called Shok Mun, in the Panyu district, with their two sons, a number of robbers boarded the boat and carried away by force their two children. The robbers were armed and shortly afterwards they reported the matter to the Panyu Magistrate. Strange to relate, a younger sister of the mother, living at Yau-ma-ti, while walking in the street on Wednesday, saw a woman carrying the younger child on the back and leading the elder of the two by the hand. Recognising the children, she artfully followed the woman into a house, where she saw the latter enter. She communicated with her sister, who arrived in the Colony yesterday, and was followed by her husband this morning, who both claimed the children. Detective Bell and a party of Chinese, acting on information procured to the house in question—No. 356, Shanghai Street, Yau-ma-ti—at 2 p.m. yesterday, where the children were found in the possession of a woman and three men, who were at once arrested. Two bills of sale had already been made out and were seized by the Police, who arrived on the scene just in time to see the incriminating documents.

This morning, one of the men made a statement to the effect that the children were brought to his wife and asked her to look after them for a few days and offered her wages and he himself was asked to be the go-between in case anybody wished to purchase the children. He did not know what was the matter with them.

The case was remanded.

THE *Jiji Shimpō* learns from London that English capitalists are inquiring whether Americans will participate in the Cheenow-Tai-har railway, and that Japan's views on this subject are awaited with keen interest.

WITH reference to the proposed pardon for the reformers banished in the year of the *comp d'etat* which, it was said, would be granted after the late Empress Dowager's funeral, the latest Chinese reports are to the effect that at a recent discussion on the question, the step was still opposed by two of the Grand Councilors, who urged that the pardon was premature and would produce great disorder if granted at this season.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

COMMISSIONER KAO IN CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th November.

The Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Kao Erh Chien, after the ninth and last conference with the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner at Hongkong on the Macao boundary question, came up to Canton from Hongkong on the 16th instant. During the last two days H. E. Kao has been holding several conferences with the Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, and is reported to have consulted the Viceroy on matters affecting his special mission. It is learnt that H. E. Kao is now of opinion to consent to a report of the proceedings that have transpired at all the conferences being published for the information of the people in order to remove the doubts and allegations on the part of the populace concerning the alleged unsatisfactory manner in which he had conducted the conference, and the failure on his part in reaching a settlement with the Portuguese.

A PURPOSELESS MEETING.

At the 5th meeting held by the Canton Provincial Assembly the question of the Macao Delimitation was discussed, but no definite resolution was adopted.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI AT PRACTICE.

The Shanghai team had a good practice at the nets this morning and judging by the form shown, should render a good account of themselves. They appear to be strong in bowling. During the afternoon both teams, Hongkong and Shanghai, were down on the Cricket Ground playing at the nets. Quite a large crowd keenly watched the game, the general opinion being inclined to a win for Hongkong. Shanghai will play Hongkong on Monday and Tuesday next commencing at 11 a.m., stumps to be drawn at 5 p.m.

Weather conditions are all in favour of a fast and true wicket and some tall scoring may be looked forward to.

Up to the time of going to press, the Singapore team, who were expected to arrive yesterday by the s.s. *Palawan*, had not yet arrived. It is very probable that the vessel has been delayed by the typhoon which has been raging to the South of the Colony during the last four days. The Kowloon Cricket Club has kindly placed their ground at the disposal of the visiting team for practice to-morrow, Sunday.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

RELEASE OF OPIUM MERCHANT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th November.

The opium merchant, Chun Fook Cheung, who was arrested and imprisoned by the police authorities for selling opium without the triplicate permit a few months ago, and whose shop was subsequently ordered to be closed has now been released on payment of a fine of \$3,000 to the Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau. The member of the Chun Fook Cheung firm, who was also arrested in connection with the case, has been released from the Nankai prison by order of the Taotai of Consular.

SALT SMUGGLING.

Two days ago a junk, arriving at Canton with one hundred and seventy baskets of smuggled salt on board, was arrested by the steam launch *Oh-Pok* of the Salt Preventive Department.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin Dues in Canton during the last ten days of the 9th moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to \$9,963 8.8. 1/2.

WEST RIVER INSPECTION.

Admiral Li Chun left here yesterday, on board a shallow draft cruiser, to proceed to the West River for the purpose of making a tour of inspection of the waterways with the view of preventing of piracy. For several months past no piracy has been reported on the West River and the shipping traffic has accordingly enjoyed a peaceful time. This is undoubtedly due to the activity shown by Admiral Li in his regular inspection of the waterways of the West River.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The tenth day of the 10th moon (the 22nd instant) will be the anniversary of the birth of the late Grand Empress Dowager. The local gentry has arranged for a memorial service to be held at the Kwongfook Pok Kung Temple.

MANILA CARNIVAL.

MILITARY SPORTING TEAMS FROM HONGKONG.

General Broadwood, commanding the British forces in Hongkong, has notified Governor General Forbes that he thinks there will be no difficulty in getting a good team to come to Manila during the Carnival, to take part in the various sports and suggesting that a return meeting be held in Hongkong when the Manila teams may match their strength with British teams on British soil, says the *Manila Times*. He also favours a side competition between British and American teams. Governor-General Forbes has invited General Broadwood to be his guest in Manila during the Carnival and the latter has replied that he will probably be able to accept this invitation.

THE *Hankow Daily News* reports the sudden death on the 10th instant of Mr. J. J. Baker, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. A post mortem examination was held and the cause of death was found to be apoplexy.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PRINCE ITO'S ASSASSIN.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th November.

The trial of the Korean, whose real name is On Cheung-kam, for the assassination of Prince Ito, has been concluded.

The assassin was sentenced to death.

NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

AUDIENCE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th November.

Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping have wired to the Throne that King Edward will grant them an audience at Windsor Castle on the 21st inst.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

EXPENDITURE TO BE ASCERTAINED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th November.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Naval Commissioners, Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah, to ascertain the annual expenditure incurred by the Foreign Powers for the maintenance of their respective Navies.

AMOY RAILWAY.

LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th November.

The agreement for the loan of Tls. 500,000, lent by the Kau Tung Bank, for the construction of the Amoy Railway is ready for signature.

PURCHASE OF RANKS.

HOW EFFECTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th November.

The Ministry of Finance has decided that, if future, all subscribers towards the funds for the Peking College, if paying through the Tai Ching Bank, will be entitled to have 50 per cent. of their contributions considered in the appraisal of the value of purchasable ranks.

DEATH SENTENCES IN RUSSIA.

REPORTED TO AVERAGE SEVEN A DAY IN 1908.

During the coming session of the Duma a strenuous protest will be made against the continuance of the court martial and the large number of death sentences which are still being passed in Russia. The movement will have the entire sympathy of M. Homiakoff, President of the Duma. According to the latest figures published (obtained, it is said, from official sources), no fewer than 2,676 death sentences were passed in 1908, an average of seven a day. The great proportion of the crimes thus punished came under the categories of brigandage and robbery. There were very few so-called State offences. Almost 30 per cent. of the total number of death sentences were passed by the Odesa courts martial; Kiziu and Warsaw came next with 14 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively; Kiev had 11 per cent. of the death sentences and Moscow 10.8 per cent. The Vilna, Petersburg, Amur, and Irkutsk districts furnished a considerably smaller percentage. The lowest figure was in the Caucasus, where the percentage was 3.6.

THERE is to be a complete change of programme at the Hippodrome Circus on Monday night. For the first time in Hongkong, Walter St. Leon will present his famous somersault bareback, riding act. The Carle Bros. will also appear in a new equestrian act. Miss Zella will appear with her beautiful statue horse, Rocco, with new equestrian acts. The company include Miss Lillian Ashby, the Elliott sisters, Leo Hernandez, Elliot and Romah, Dicky and Bella Bell, Mookwee, the Myers troupe, Miss Virginia and Fred D'Alva, 120 of wild animals. 700 can be booked at Reliance.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th November.

The Ministry of War has decided to establish a college for the training of students for the Army, in the fourth year of Hsuan Tung.

TIENTSIN.

MIXED COURT SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th November.

All the Foreign Consuls at Tientsin have applied for seats at the Bench with the Magistrate to try cases after the manner of the Mixed Court at Shanghai.

ANOTHER NEW SOCIETY.

OUTCOME OF ALARM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th November.

Seeing that there is a likelihood of the Powers appointing representatives to assume control of the finances of China, the gentry in Chihli Province propose to form a society to be styled the "China Loan Repayment Society."

The object of the formation of this society is to defend foreign interference with the finances of the Empire.

SHANGHAI NATIVE PRESS.

JAPANESE COMPLAINT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 19th November.

The Japanese Consul-General has complained to the Shanghai Taotai that the *Man Hui Yat Po* Chinese newspaper has labelled the Japanese nation in a leading article.

The Taotai has sent for the Chinese editor to conduct inquiries.

Later,

The office of the offending journal was closed yesterday by order of the Taotai.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at 3.45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day.

Minute by the Head of the Sanitary Department relative to the Cemetery By-laws.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health relative to certain houses remaining to be dealt with under section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903.

Report of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health relative to the rat catching system in Kowloon.

Minute by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon relative to a case of Anthrax in the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot.

Minute by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon relative to the extension of outbreak of Food and Mouth disease to 2 small sheds next No. 3 shed.

Correspondence relative to cubicles in Chinese tenement houses.

Complaint against the Kowloon Conservancy and Scavenging Contractor.

Draft by-laws for the regulation of the Government Depots for Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats at Kennedy Town and Ma Tau Kok.

Application for permission to erect a monument in the Colonial Cemetery.

Minute relative to the amount of deposit and security for the Slaughter-house Contracts for Shamshui, Shauiwan and Aberdeen and also for the collection and removal of blood and hair contract for Ma Tau Kok Slaughter-house.

A DESPATCH from Peking says that the Yenchuan contemplates opening a large Printing Department under its control in Peking. Capital of Tls. 200,000 will be raised from the different railways and the telegraph administration, and all printed matter for Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and the China Merchants' S. N. Co., such as passage and railway tickets, stamps, etc., will be issued by the Department. Private orders will also be filled. All the printers will be engaged from the southern ports and it is intended to employ foreign artists for fine engraving and dis-cutting. The manager has recently been visiting the large printing establishments in Shanghai so as to gain information as to their working, and the scheme will very shortly be carried into effect.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

SATURDAY'S FIASCO.

The sudden suspension of deliberations between the respective Commissioners entrusted with the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao on Saturday last had after all been foreseen. That the impossible situation thus created will be appreciated by students of China's political history goes without saying. The Chinese Commissioner's hostile attitude throughout the Commission's sittings and his haughty disregard of the terms of Treaties concluded with his country is a sign of the times and is striking proof of China's retrogression in the progress of nations. The Portuguese Commissioner came with a readiness to grant concessions to a reasonable limit; the Chinese Commissioner came to place impediments in his European colleague's way. There's the matter in a nutshell and it only remains to be seen with what wisdom and caution China's action in the matter is going to be marked. Thereby hangs a tale.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Next to the Interport Cricket team, our citizens soldiers have monopolized the main topic of conversation at the *table d'hôte* during the past week. It has been a talk of Volunteers and nothing else (*sic*). The tents this year have been pitched at Custom's Pass, in the New Territories, on the suggestion of the G.O.C. in order to bring Camp life to as near service conditions as possible. The comparative rigour thus enjoined has been borne with a smiling face by our gallant defenders, which fact should make us sleep peacefully in our beds, happy in the thought that our amateur soldiers know "all about it."

INTERPORT TOPICS.

The Interport teams are amongst us and I am glad to see that everything which can be done to enable our visitors to carry away with them a good impression of their hosts is not being left undone. An extensive programme of entertainment has been drawn up, which includes a dinner by His Excellency the Governor. That is the only way to preserve Interport amenities and I would venture to state without fear of contradiction that the general sentiment at present is inclined to find expression in the words "Keep it up, boys."

BOBBY AS SPORTSMAN.

While on the subject of Interport Cricket, I am reminded of the cricket match between the Press and the Police on Thursday afternoon. So far as the Press are concerned, the occasion was "it." Besides giving an exhibition of the manly game in right orthodox style, the sturdy guardians of the peace proved themselves delightful hosts, which goes to show that Bobby can act in the good old way on as well as off duty.

THE ETERNAL FEMINE.

Under the above heading, a writer in an Indian contemporary deals with the extremely delicate subject of that curious creature—woman. Whether the writer in question is a misogynist or a hypochondriac I am unable to tell but his style of dealing with the ancient problem is decidedly novel and entertaining. He starts off with the well-known lines of the *Lion of the North* "Oh woman, in our hours of ease, etc., and after devoting three columns to indicate nothing, he ends by presenting a new version of the beautiful lines thus:—"Oh woman in our hours of ease!" "God forgive you May He judge 'wix' you and me." Lovely woman, what hast thou done that he should thus pour fire upon thy brow? Of course, the fact that he calls himself a benedict of long experience partly accounts for the remarkable patronage with which he handles the subject. Rather, may he not have wasted his heart-breaking sighs intended for an earthly Venus on the desert air? 'Tut focus step where angels fear to tread. It was ever thus.

THE QUESTION IN A NEW ASPECT.

But let us digress for a moment to the type of femininity that we meet in our dear little Hongkong. Is she not an adorable creature from every point of view? Does she not make noble concessions and personal sacrifices for suffering mankind? When John returns to his home nestling in the bosom of Kowloon after having stayed overnight at Hongkong, does she assail him with a shower of railings at his disgraceful conduct? No. Poor John, doncherknow, was stranded in a typhoon and who cares to inquire what sort of a typhoon it was? And who ever bothers hubby to go to Church? So it is, fortunate for "Benedict" that he is far removed from this exiled spot; otherwise he would sing a different song.

GOING HOME.

By the departure of the troopship *Rewa*, also vanished some familiar faces which shall perhaps no more be seen in the Colony. To them, the call of the East will have none of that burning fascination which at first entralls the young blood from the old country. Noble sons of Britain—God-speed!

OUR ROUND-THE-WORLD VISITORS.

The other day, the beaming look of self-satisfaction which illumined the features of the local *Jehus* indicated that something good had fallen their way. And so it was, for the arrival of the German Mail brought a large party of round-the-world tourists who were bent on doing the sights of the city. With the approach of Christmas, the date of the *Cleveland's* arrival with 700 tourists on board draws nearer. It is too awful to contemplate whether citizens will then be able to secure the services of either rickshaws or sedan-chairs. The chair and ricksha population will by that time be rolling in wealth, so to speak, but we may trust to Providence to let good luck pass our way.

CASUAL CRITIC.

THE report of the British delegates to the Leprosy conference held at Bergen re-affirms that the disease is spread by direct and indirect contagion and is not due to a particular food such as fish, and is not hereditary. The report insists on segregation and compulsory notification of the disease and believes that it is not incurable. It adds that it is desirable to continue research for a specific remedy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

A STately PROCESSION.

As I sit here in my room, with the lamp lighted, and the carriages drawn, it is pleasant to recall the varied impressions of this memorable day, writes a Peking correspondent to the *N. C. D. News* on 9th inst. They began early, for the stars were still bright when I left home. There was no necessity to start so soon, save the necessity of impulse, the desire to see the whole of an unique event, and once out in the street, despite the chilliness of the wind, I was glad that commonsense had not kept me longer in bed. For Peking had already begun the solemn business of the day. Carriages, preceded by outriders, who carried large paper lanterns, swarming to and fro, met me on their way to the Imperial City. At the San pallon the barriers were already guarded, and between them I could see, as I approached, the outline of a large body of mounted troops moving slowly towards the Chihnamé. The stretch of road between the San pallon, and the point where the Gu'otachieh crosses that of the Hata men was empty, a light showing here and there from behind shuttered windows; but, at the end of it, crossing to the Tungchimeh, lumbered a long row of carts, heavily laden. Here again the barriers were guarded; and the click of sword, and sharp orders to clumsy drivers, made me ready to produce my pass. Nobody challenged, however, and I turned east.

A THRILL OF ROMANCE.

passing through me as I descried the massive, wooden tower above the Tungchimeh, and saw the first, faint traces of dawn in the cloudy sky. For, out beyond that shadowy gate, lay the tomb, where one of the most notable women of the last twelve hundred years was to join her predecessors, and rest, with her face towards the morning.

PAVILIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

Not far from the Tungchimeh, on the left hand side of the road, were the three Pavilions erected for foreigners by the Waiwup. The first two had glass windows, the last was open, and obviously, for sight seeing; the one to make for. But it was not yet half past five, so I passed on, overhearing from a group, which with heads thrust forwards, peered curiously at me, "Ah! a Japanese." The ecclatote, between the outer and the inner gates, was blocked by bumping carts and straining mules, and it was some minutes before I got through, and saw the glint of the canal, running like a long blade of steel, parallel with the wall. A barricade of bamboo and cloth, and quite a considerable number of police, were evidently intended to stop attempts to approach Erlichuang from the Chihnamé. I wondered vaguely as I stood there—a solitary European in a tall hat—whether Prince Li's assassination had anything to do with all these precautions, and later I heard, on very good authority, that fears were entertained of the possibility of some similar attempt. It was easy, I knew, to get to the road along which the procession was to pass, by crossing the canal, just outside the Chihnamé, and then striking diagonally across country; and that seemed to explain the strong body of mounted troops which I had already seen leaving the city. For the Lung Ju Empress Dowager, and about eight ladies of the Court, together with the secondary consorts of Tungchih and Kuang Hsi, were, in a separate procession, to precede the funeral cortege, whilst a large number of officials were to join it, at the Tungchimeh. On the outskirts of Erlichuang, was a fourth Pavilion reserved, an official told me later, for "merchants." As far as this I walked, and then turned back, for it is quite light, and I wanted to secure a good place before other foreigners arrived. Shortly after seven the Pavilions were full.

A LONG WAIT.

Then ensued a long wait, which, however, was not without interest, and certainly had its reward; for not since the days of Wu Tai-tien has any Empress been accorded a more magnificent tribute. A body of mounted troops heralded the approach of the cortege, and after them a string of camels, carrying requirements for the three days' journey, covered by long cloths of imperial yellow. Next came a company of infantry, followed by coolies, familiar at all funerals, but picturesque enough with their yellow-plumed hats, and red brocade coats. Two long lines of banners, furled and carried slanting on the shoulder, followed—gifts, these, to the Empress on her return from exile, and carried now for the last time. With them began that splendid succession of colour upon colour, which though I had twice seen the like before, had lost nothing of its wonder, but, indeed, stirred one deeply—not as on the former occasions, when the sky was brilliantly blue, to a tumult of leaping thoughts, but, on this gray morning, to sadness. For, after the banners, drawn by white Manchurian ponies came yellow-hooded Peking carts, and borne each by twelve bearers, yellow sedan chairs exquisite to look at, and going now to be sacrificed and burnt. There followed, in yellow chairs also, two large white wreaths, presented, I think, by the Legations, and, after these, banners and canopies of scarlet, violet and purple. Last came

THE HUGE CATAPULT.

with its rich drapery of yellow, carried by a hundred and twenty-eight bearers dressed in red. A pause was made just in front of the Pavilions to allow the Prince Regent, accompanied by Prince Ching, H.E. Na Tung, H.E. Liang Tzu-yen and others, to thank the representatives of the Legations for their attendance and the latter then joined the spectators lined up on either side of the road. As the cortege moved slowly on again towards the dark archway of the gate, the sun, for the first time, broke through the clouds. Thus the great Empress, followed by many who had known her intimately, and served her loyally, passed out of her city to the hills.

THE NEW TERRITORY MURDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.

The final stage of the trial of Mak Tim Fok for the murder of two Indian constables in the New Territory on the 20th August last was reached at the Criminal Sessions this morning before the Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C. (Acting Chief Justice), Hon. Mr. F. A. Hasland (Attorney-General) instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (from the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted and Mr. C. W. Orr, instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) defended. The following was the jury:—Messrs. P. C. Potts (foreman), M. Mann, W. E. Molson, W. King, A. G. Oppie, G. M. Smith and G. S. Gruckshank. It may be remembered that shortly after 8 a.m. on the 20th August last, two Indian policemen in charge of a treasure-box arrived at a narrow passage on a Tai-po road, where they met eight Chinese slitting on both sides of the road. Thinking nothing of the circumstance, the guards were about to pass the men, when the latter set upon the unscrupulous policemen and before the unfortunate men had time to realise their position, they were brutally hacked to death with choppers by the unscrupulous gang, who then made away with the booty and escaped to adjacent territory.

The Judge's summing-up concluded shortly after noon, at the conclusion of which the jury retired to consider their verdict.

After a few minutes, they returned with a unanimous verdict of "Guilty" and sentence of death was passed, the prisoner delivering a lengthy statement from the dock prior to being sentenced.

CHINESE NAVY.

Chinese official opinion in Peking evidently inclines to the belief that the departure of the Naval Commission for Europe is an event of momentous and perhaps far-reaching importance. Various proposals have been drawn up for providing China with a navy. It has been estimated that something like £4,000,000 sterling will have to be spent on the construction or purchase of warships during the next four years, and circulars have already been sent to the provincial viceroys calling for subscription. According to a recent report, the War Ministry has gravely recommended that the first Chinese man who can build a warship on the foreign model shall be raised to the rank of nobility. Admiral Sah, however, seems to have advised a preliminary inquiry into the whole question of naval defence before any definite steps were taken, and it is probably owing to his representations that the commissioners have now started for Europe.—*Standard*.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 24th November.
Interport teams entertained by H.E. the Governor, 8.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal, Bandmann Comedy, 9 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.

Monday, 22nd November.
Interport Cricket, Hongkong v. Shanghai (1st Day), 11 a.m.
Tenders, Granite Quarry Farm, P.W.D., at 12 o'clock (noon).
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.
Theatre Royal, "The Early Worm," 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 23rd November.
Interport Cricket Hongkong, vs. Shanghai (2nd day), 11 a.m.
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.
Theatre Royal, "Caste," 9 p.m.
Supper and Dance, Hongkong Club, 10 p.m.
Commodore Lyon and the Officers "The Fleet" At Home, Cricket Ground.

Wednesday, 24th November.
Interport Cricket, Hongkong v. Straits (Cricket 1st day).
Major-General Broadwood and the Officers "The Garrison" At Home, Cricket Ground.
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 4 and 9 p.m.
Theatre Royal, "A Woman of No Importance," 9 p.m.

Thursday, 25th November.
Unveiling Royal Statues, 10 a.m.
Interport Cricket, Hongkong v. Straits (Cricket 2nd day).
King's Birthday Ball, Government House, 9.30 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.
Theatre Royal, "David Garrick," 9 p.m.

Friday, 26th November.
Interport Cricket, Shanghai v. Singapore (Cricket 1st day).
Meeting of Justices, Magistracy, 2.15 p.m.
Organ Recital, St. Peter's Church, 4.30 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.
Theatre Royal, "Lady of Ostend."

Saturday, 27th November.
Interport Cricket, Shanghai v. Singapore (Cricket 2nd day).
Club Germania "At Home," 11 a.m.
Major-General Broadwood and the Officers "The Garrison" At Home, Cricket Ground.
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 4 and 9 p.m.
Theatre Royal, "Jack Straw," 9 p.m.

Monday, November 29th.
Interport Champions v. The World (Cricket 1st day).

Tuesday, 30th November.
Interport Champions v. The World (Cricket 2nd day).
St. Andrew's Ball, City Hall, 9 p.m.

Thursday, 2nd December.
Geo. P. Lammet, auction sale Praya Reclamation properties, 3 p.m.

To-day's Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & Co.'s Store,

27, Des Voeux Road Central.

XMAS GOODS

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RAPHAEL TUCK'S XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

Popular packets of 18 Assorted Cards for 50 cents, also selected varieties at various prices.

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Crib, Calendars, Art Relief Novelties.
Unwearable Rag Picture Books for Children.
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VARIETIES OF ALBUMS FOR:—
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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
GARDEN BOOTS with wooden soles and thick felt lining.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1900.

POPULARITY THE PRIZE OF PERFECTION.

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EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.

CAUSEWAY BAY.

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

THE MARVELLOUS CARPIE BROS.

ROCCOCO THE CONTINENTAL AUGUSTE

AND

THE GREAT AND ONLY DALBENIE.

ALL NEW TO HONGKONG.

Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

K. BYSACK, Proprietor and Manager,

Carlton Hotel.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1900.

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PURE AND NOURISHING.

Burton-on-Trent ALE and STOUT in Patent
Jars of 1, 2, 3 and 5 Gallons.

A GALLON EQUALS TO 12 REPUTED PINTS.

\$1.25 per Gallon.

NOTE.—A small quantity can be drawn from the Jar from time to time, the contents keeping in good condition for about one week.

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Telephone 135.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

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RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B.
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John, N.B.
"MONTEAGLE" SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 31ST.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, DEC. 4TH.	"CHARTER" FRIDAY, JAN. 28TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JAN. 1ST.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, FEB. 25TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 25TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MARCH 25TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.	
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Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver, with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.
HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).
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SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on the route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON: Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £45.
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For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Destination	Steamer	Day	Time
TIENTSIN (probably our last steamer of the season)	CHIANGSHING	TUESDAY, 23rd Nov.	4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANGI	THURSDAY, 25th Nov.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, 25th Nov.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KWONGSANG	FRIDAY, 26th Nov.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 30th Nov.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	FOOKSANG	TUESDAY, 7th Dec.	3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).
The steamers *Kiangsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 1 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe, these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
Passenger fare includes accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad, Datto, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Day	Time
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	11th Nov.	Daylight.
MANILA	"TRAN"	23rd "	3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	23rd "	4 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"YINGCHOW"	23rd "	"
SHANGHAI	"CHINWA"	25th "	"
SHANGHAI	"CHINWA"	25th "	"
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	28th "	Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	30th "	4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TAIYUAN"	30th "	4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"ANHU"	2nd Dec.	"

Reduced Saloon Fare, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU".AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.SHANGHAI LINE.
With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Asiatic and Northern China Ports.
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1900.HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ROHI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 29th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. MANSU MARU 5,000 tons gross Sall 10th Dec., 1900, at Noon.

S.S. AMERICA MARU 6,000 " 5th Feb., 1901, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1900.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	FRIDAY, 17th Dec., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
IAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 21st Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fueno	THURSDAY, 25th Nov., at Daylight.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOJUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1900.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ARSENILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 6500 SADO MARU, Capt. G. C. Hurry, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 8th Dec., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon. TUESDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	IKKO MARU, Capt. MAYAGI, Tons 6000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. IM, Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon. FRIDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TATASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Mecker, Tons 5000	THURSDAY, 25th November.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moore, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at Noon. SATURDAY, 18th Dec., Daylight.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 5500	SATURDAY, 11th Dec., at Daylight.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	MOYOBI MARU, Capt. F. C. Richards, Tons 4000	THURSDAY, 2nd December.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. * Calling at Genoa.
Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Shipping—Steamer.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, KGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)
THE Steamship "ASSAYE,"
Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moldavia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on 8th January, 1901.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1900."SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, HULL AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "BRECONSHIRE,"
Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on 16th inst.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1900.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST).
S.S. "INDRAMAYO" ... On 11th December, 1900.
For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1900.CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO
SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.
THE Steamship "AMIRAL OLRV,"
Captain Privat.
For further particulars apply to
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Agents at Hongkong.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1900.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers
"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" ... Capt. M. S. CROWE.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Sundays excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sundays excepted).
These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer'd by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.
Passage Fare—Single Journey 24 Mqals 51.25 each.
The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD.,
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Shipping—Steamers.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).
THE Steamship
"WYNERIC,"
will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, 1900.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1900.REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:
S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" ... On 4th Dec.FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. "SHIMOSA" On 18th Dec.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1900.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)THE Steamship
"EMPIRE,"
Captain Fletcher, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 8th-December, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1900.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE, via
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
<i>Aymeric</i> ...	4,303	J. Boyd	16th Dec. 1900
<i>Superio</i> ...	6,233	S. Shotton	13th Jan. 1901
<i>Oceanic</i> ...	4,057	F. W. Davies	10th Feb.
<i>Kumari</i> ...	6,233	J. Mathie	10th March
<i>Aymeric</i> ...	4,303	J. Boyd	7th April

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Intimation.

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1900.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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DEATHS.

On October 30, 1909, at Amoy, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Arnold, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burwell, a daughter.
On November 6, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. Wm. Cohen, of a daughter.
On November 8, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of L. Tweedie Stodart, I. M. Customs, of a son.
On November 9, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of Geo. W. Missemer, a daughter.
On November 12, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of Charles A. Graves, of a son.

DEATHS.

On November 7, 1909, at Ningpo, Miss Elizabeth A. Hopwood, Founder of the Christian Mission, aged 70.
On November 10, 1909, at Shanghai, Maria Labary Castro, the beloved wife of Filomeno M. Castro, aged 29 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1909

INSANITY AND ALCOHOL.

(13th November.)

The report of the Asylums Committee to the L. C. C. for the year ended 31 March, 1909, states that on 1 Jan. this year there were 19,716 lunatics (8,518 men and 11,198 women) in the London County Asylums. These figures exclude those lunatics in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's institutions, the workhouses, and those living with friends and visited by the parish medical officer. The figures show an increase of 476 on those of 1903, and the rate of increase is also ascending. The committee state: "We still retain the opinion expressed in previous reports that the increase apparent year by year in the total number of lunatics to be provided for is due in part to a

senes death-rate, and the accumulation in the asylums of chronic cases; also in part to more comprehensive registration, and not necessarily to a greater prevalence of lunacy amongst the population." The average weekly cost of maintenance of patients is 10s. 17d. per head. The farming and gardening accounts for the 11 asylums show a net balance in favour of nearly £4,000. Dr. Stansfield, medical superintendent of the Bexley Asylum, in his report to the committee says that "the important part played by alcohol through alcoholic ancestry in the production of degenerates and mental defectives is but little appreciated, and cannot be too strongly emphasised, the alcoholic father on the one hand tending to beget children with an unstable, impulsive, and explosive nervous organisation, such as obtain in epilepsy, hysteria, and moral and impulsive insanities, and in certain forms of paranoia; while, on the other hand, the alcoholic mother poisons her child before it is born." The doctor adds, "Insane heredity can only be attacked by sterilisation." Dr. Jones, of Glayburg Asylum, in his report, states: "There is no doubt in my mind that a very large number of drink cases come into our asylums, and also that very little drink suffices to produce insanity in these ill-balanced, unstable persons, many of whom take it in the first instance because of adversity, privation, misfortune, and uncongenial surroundings." Dr. Lord, of Horton Asylum, declares: "If the matter be probed to its depths, it will be found that the chief cause (of insanity) is the ever-increasing pressure and complexity of life, associated with actual vicious and unhealthy modes of living." Hamstead is credited with the lowest ratio of lunatics per 1,000 of population—2.6. The Strand has the highest with 13.3. Whitechapel coming next highest with 9.7. Out of 1,073, diagnosed cases of lunacy, mental stress was the cause in 38.49 per cent., alcohol in 27.40 per cent., and alcoholic heredity in 6.61 per cent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE DRESS.

(15th November.)

With the approach of winter, the European section of the population in Hongkong has already discarded summer attire and it is seldom that the white suit is seen in the public thoroughfares except when it is worn by some transient visitor from the warm climes of Singapore or Manila. Among the Chinese, however, the radical change of clothing to meet the sharp winds of November has not yet apparently made its appearance, although no doubt minor additions have been made to meet the gradual lowering of temperature. But it is only when the Chinese New Year festival is in full swing that the Chinese are to be met in full winter costume as well as rivals of Solomon in all his glory. The question of Chinese dress versus European raiment is discussed in a couple of articles by a writer in the *Mercury* newspaper of Shanghai. It is difficult to say on which side the writer's views are the stronger, for there is much to say in favour of both. The question arises out of the many proposals made from time to time by Chinese reformers to exchange the dignified Chinese robe for the "smart" European tight-fitting garb, and incidentally it involves the retention of the queue. For our own part we may say at once that we prefer to see the Chinese gentleman arrayed in his regal splendour as contrasted with the slip-slop garments which are usually foisted upon him when he decides to don European dress. And on this point the Northern critic very justly remarks: "We may say that the Chinese already have a system of dress which has many advantages over that of the west. It is better suited to its environment, it is more artistic in colour and form; it is cheaper in the long run because it is less affected by insane vagaries of fashion; it has grown with the growth of the state, suits the habits acquired through long ages of development, is adequate for warmth and protection, and last but not least is essentially characteristic of the people. One of the curses of civilisation is its tendency—*pace* Spencer—to monotony. We hope the Chinese may think of these things." That is his opinion when dealing with the question from the conservative standpoint, but when summing-up his views as to the advisability of adopting western fashions he says: "It is not good for the moral or spiritual part of man's economy that his outer self should be so clad as to call down upon him the contempt or even the ridicule of his fellow man. As soon as that happens he feels himself at a disadvantage; he is unable to hold up his head with his fellows, and this sense of inferiority, however undesired, it may be, cannot but affect him unfavourably in many ways. He is physically at a disadvantage and this reacts upon his inner nature. It makes him sulky, easily offended, on the look-out for insults, and something apart from his fellows. Young China aspires to go forth into the world the associate and equal of the best. To do this she must dress accordingly, and hence, we may be sure, the proposed change will have its unqualified support." We fancy the reader will agree with us when we declare that it is difficult to reconcile those two views coming presumably from the same pen, and if the question were to be decided on the arguments adduced we should think that those in favour of retaining the national dress would prevail. But let us go a little farther into this subject which has a peculiar fascination for Ruroneans. It is a fact that the dress of the Chinese as we know it has been adopted by countless generations as suitable to the needs of the people and the idiosyncrasies of the diverse climatic conditions prevailing throughout the vast Empire. "Is the first

place silk and cotton, the two main staples of native clothing, are products of the soil. They enable the Chinese race to indulge in aesthetic habiliments while less favoured peoples strutt about half clad in skins. It was the nature of these materials which largely decided the general character of the clothing to be made from them. Neither silk nor cotton lends itself to such close fitting garments as wool. That being an animal product specially intended by nature for provision against climatic extremes is by reason of its flexibility and non-conductivity quality particularly suited for the light-fitting clothing of the west. But as the Chinese have had comparatively little wool their silken and cotton fabrics have been loosely fitted, and thus have acquired far more picturesque outlines than ours. Their long flowing robes, too, have lent themselves to that kind of adornment which is ever in good taste. It is rare to see the error in good Chinese society which is by no means always in the west, the use of constructed ornamentation in place of ornamental construction in dress." As the writer proceeds to remark there is no comparison as to the effect of a Chinese official of aldermanic proportions with the comical sight of an unwieldy European clad in tight-fitting uniform which threatens to burst at every movement. "Be it remembered (says the writer in question) that there are no fires in native houses except such as are imperatively called for by the cook. There is no need for them. As winter approaches one garment is added to another, and in spring there is the reverse operation. The calls of climate are thus answered to a nicely, and as there is a looseness about the clothing which is not known to western fashions there is a freer circulation of air than would otherwise be the case. The clothing is nowhere too tight. Corsets are unknown, and with their absence there is a freedom from the evil results which accompany them. The shoes are warmer than ours, and softer to the feet, so that corns are practically unknown. Added to all this, there is the charm of colour and texture in Chinese dress, masculine in particular, against which the west has absolutely nothing to show." And now for the other side of the story. One might well think that the supporters of the existing style had made out a case which could scarcely be controverted, but we agree that there is "a desire for change in dress amongst many Chinese who have travelled, many more who have been influenced by and by foreign examples." The arguments in favour of European clothes are not always convincing, but we give them for what they are worth. "It gives (we are told) far more freedom to the limbs. It enables the wearer to walk or to indulge in athletic exercises—it is here where the modern student counts. He plays football, baseball, cricket, hockey, and so on, and long flowing robes do not allow of these. Here, too, the workman comes to the student's aid, and shows how, in these days of whirling machinery, anything loose in the way of dress may lead to accidents severe if not fatal. Both of these are more than pleased, too, at the conveniences which western costume provides in the form of pockets. They are particularly strong in support of the foreign hat which in its varied shapes adapts itself to everything required by work or play, by sense or ceremony. Conspicuous amongst its advantages is the shade it gives to the eyes. It is thought by some that the peculiar obliquity of the Chinese eye is largely due to the fact that Chinese hats have no brim, and that in the strong nature of an eastern sun the wearers have become so accustomed to screwing up their eyes to shield them from the sun that the muscles have at last grown into that form though there is no difference in the bony framework underneath." That last argument is rather far-fetched. If it were well-founded we might expect the Mohammedan who wears the brimless fez to have characteristics similar to those of the Chinese. And what about the negroes who wear no headgear whatever? To say, again, that the dress of the European gentleman allows him to walk or to indulge in athletic exercises is absurd. The man who goes in for his daily constitutional has a special dress for the occasion while the athlete is usually half-naked when he adopts pugilism, swimming or other sports as his form of recreation. And to discard native dress for foreign in order that he may obtain a superfluity of pockets, is bringing the subject into the region of the grotesque. To quote again: "No foreign gentleman is ever seen displaying himself in silken fabrics of the most delicate texture and still more delicate hues. These are such that the least soiling spoils them, and hence the extremity of care which the Chinese gentleman has to exercise when in full dress. Hence, too, the dignity which has grown from a custom to a curse in that it has prevented and still prevents those free movements which health and strength demand. It is not so much Confucius as the tailor who is responsible for the many rules and regulations respecting dignity in China. For once soiled these costly garments cannot be restored to their pristine beauty. Nor can they venture into the rain. That spells ruin to robes as to shoes, those absorptive foot-coverings which are responsible for the keen desire of every Chinaman to ride everywhere if he can. Foreign clothing is often weather-proof from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, and that is what clothing should be in so variable a climate as that of China. As it is a shower of rain is enough to tip the bud even an incipient rising or riot. And these are the sum total of the arguments in favour of European clothes. We cannot see that there is much force in them except with regard to the fact that Chinese travellers find it convenient to do in Rome as the

Romans do and attire themselves in European clothes, wiles they are tottering in Europe. That is the only occasion when it is found advantageous to conform to European fashions, but the change is made, not out of deference to European opinion but to escape the ribaldry of the ignorant street ragamuffins who have hardly a stitch of clothes to cover their backs. The Japanese have for business purposes adopted European raiment but in the sanctity of their own homes they usually return to their native kimono. The fact is that if the Chinese are to do western garb why should they not take to the kilt, which is airy, healthy and comfortable? This kilt is only worn by gentlemen in the United Kingdom now, and not because the Scotch have given it up willingly but because it is probably the most expensive outfit that exists in the world. And so it has become a luxury and a mark of rank and wealth. But its comfort cannot be denied, for as Cooper does, His Majesty and the Prince of Wales retire to their summer residences on Decieside than they revert to the national dress of Scotland, so that not only is the kilt the insignia of distinction but it affords the same of ease. As we said at the outset, we should be sorry to see the Chinese doffing the silken robe, but in these unsettling days no one can foretell what may happen.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

(16th November.)

While the currency question is again engaging the attention of local economists, it appears to be of no less perennial interest to those whose fortunes seem to be bound up with the prospects of the white metal. At the Mining Congress at Goldfield the veteran Judge C. C. Goodwin of Salt Lake City, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, renewed in an effective way the discussion on the use of silver as money, which has been supposed closed for ever. It is morally certain that the agitation of the subject will be renewed and that the freer use of silver as money will have respectful consideration in many quarters where twelve years ago an advocate of silver was regarded with undisguised contempt. Proceeding, our contemporary says:—Now the fact is that, considering only exchanges among the people of this country or between this country and Europe, there is no occasion whatever for making any greater use of silver money. Nor will such increased use be of any advantage to us in buying from Asia or South America. But if we expect to increase our sales to those continents, or even to continue to sell as we have hitherto, gold, it will apparently be necessary to "do something for silver." It will be said that the speakers at the Mining Congress are only interested in getting better prices for the products of silver mines. Grant it, at least for argument's sake; but what they say may nevertheless be true. The rest of us are interested in selling cotton cloth or kerosene, or ironware or automobiles to Asia and South America, and if it be true that we can do this only by the increased use of silver as money then our interests are identical with those of the silver miners. At present our sales to Asia are steadily decreasing. Japan is establishing steamship lines to South America and will unquestionably undersell us there, and in all other neutral markets. Collector Stratton, the other day stated that the Japanese were buying American cotton, shipping it through this port to Japan, manufacturing it there, returning the cloth to this city, paying the duty and competing at present only to a small extent, with American mills. The reason for these conditions was recently given by Mr. Moreton Frewen in the *North American Review* as follows: "A few years ago when a Chinese merchant wanted to buy English cloth he could buy gold exchange on London to pay for them at the rate of £10 for 31 silver taels. Now for the same £10 gold he must pay 77 taels and can sell his cotton cloth for little, if any more, in silver than he could sell it for in silver in 1873." A correspondent of the *Chronicle* puts the matter in this way:—"In 1873 the English sovereign was worth in China about three taels. At that time three taels paid for one day's wages for twenty-five men. Now the sovereign is worth eight taels, and the sovereign changed into the current silver of China pays the wages for one day of sixty-nine Chinese." Those two paragraphs state the situation precisely. With five dollars gold plus cost of materials the Chinese merchant can probably buy the product of five American men and women applied to machinery, or that of seven or eight Europeans; but with the same five-dollar piece he can buy the labour of sixty-nine Chinese, Indians or Japanese applied to the same material and with the same machinery. And that, more and more every year, is what he is doing.

VERBAL FLUX.

(19th November.)

It is not so very long ago since the present body of unofficials appointed to the Legislative Council might have been described as tongue-tied, either through an excess of modesty or an unwillingness to bore their colleagues. But lately, the budding statesmen have been emulating their doughty predecessors, who tore Government arguments to tatters and gained great renown among the men-in-the-street for the vigour of their language and the denunciation of officialdom. Of course, the speeches did nobody any harm and indeed were not intended to cause mischief; they simply went off like exploding steam and there the matter ended. When

these warriors had left the Colony to enjoy the repose they deserved in the old country the fresh hands sat diffidently acquiescing in the will of the Government. It was an exceptional thing for a Council meeting to last more than an hour, unless when the Budget was introduced; but recent events have changed all that. The financial condition of the Colony has livened up members, so that they must all have their "say" in order to prove their vigilance. There was one meeting which lasted until long after the lights had been raised, and another at which every individual unofficial member gave voice to his feelings, one member, in fact, bringing in the question of the Clock Tower. No doubt there are people who read these tremendous bursts of concentrated eloquence, but they seldom admit the fact. But as we have said, nobody objects to these orations being fired off in the Legislative Council. That is precisely what the Council was intended for and as the united efforts of the unofficial members never affect the Government one way or the other it makes no comment. If a member wishes that his remarks should be framed in Hansard the Government is quite agreeable. If a member desires that his views should meet the eye of the Secretary of State the Government never says him nay. And so the game proceeds to the convenience and satisfaction of all concerned. But if we are growing accustomed to the revival of oratory in Hongkong, what must things be like in the United Kingdom at the present time when every tub-thumper is laying down the law with all his might? It seems that members of Parliament are taking the opportunity of airing their opinions to the masses because they cannot find an opportunity of doing so in the House of Commons. And it is painful to find Mr. Cecil Harcourt writing in the *National Review* to the effect that speeches should be curtailed. One can fancy him with a beautiful speech in his pocket which he is impatiently waiting to deliver when the tactics of the Labour party or the onslaught of the Irishmen prevent him from catching the Speaker's eye. Not only are ordinary members given to wasting the time of the House but ex-Ministers and even Ministers are guilty of the practice. Mr. Harcourt draws a picture of the Minister or ex-Minister who habitually occupies more time than he need in Parliament. The right honourable gentleman, he says, advances to the table and spreads out his sheaf of notes before him. He holds office now or has held office in some previous administration, and by the custom of the House he is entitled to be called before other members. They have risen in droves, perhaps, from the benches behind him, from the Nationalist and Labour benches, and from the benches on the other side of the House. The right honourable gentleman clears unobscured the brass-bound box in front of him, and as the other members sink dependently in their places, he proceeds leisurely to embark on an oratorical voyage that may occupy every minute from the tea-hour to dinner-time. It matters little that the subject under discussion is one in regard to which the right honourable gentleman has nothing material to say. The having nothing to say is neither here nor there. The speech is the thing and the right honourable gentleman holds on his way inexorably regardless alike of the lapse of precious time and of the impatience of other members who are anxious to speak. When the peroration may reasonably be supposed to be near, hope revives in other breasts. Alas, there are several perorations. The orator has come to the end of his notes and is trusting to his unassisted command of the English language. "It is a period of anxiety and tension during which the orator circles round and round like another Bleriot, seeking for a safe and definite landing place. When at length the end is reached there is a general sense of relief which is unshared only by those who are still disappointed in their efforts to catch Mr. Speaker's eye. We shall have legislators of the same kind in this country soon, comments the *Bombay Gazette*. They are already made and waiting their opportunity. In England there are private members as well as Ministers and ex-Ministers given to tedious jobs, and it never by any chance occurs to them they are guilty of dilatory to their party in waiting time. Yet the fact remains that it is nothing more or less. Moreover it is detrimental to national interests, for, in supply, talk takes the place of examination into balance sheets and accounts and interferes with the ordinary course of business. Fortunately we have not come to such a pass in Hongkong. We may not have much power but we have full liberty to preach any gospel we please for any length of time, always in the sure and certain knowledge that our remarks will be recorded. There is no waiting to catch the speaker's eye here. Every member has fairly and no favour, and we have even reached such a fine point of etiquette and courtesy that everything is always arranged who will speak first and who will follow and in what order. So that the question of the limitation of speeches which is such a grievous evil in England, and a growing one in India concerns us but little. Nevertheless the time might come when the plague should fall upon the Colony, but so long as it is postponed in our time we are content. Drastic measures are proposed to check the nuisance in the House of Commons. Four times since 1880 the House has been obliged to revise its rules for the purpose of expediting public business. Speeches grow long when exciting subjects come under debate and where there is much talk there is little work. In India, says the *Bombay Advertiser*, speeches are long on all occasions; in fact their length

is generally their only striking feature, and this will have to be borne in mind when the new Legislative Councils come into being, for we may depend upon it one of the first and most rigorous rules to be introduced and enforced will have for its object the curtailment of orations, such as are now permitted in the various Chambers. Sir Carson Kisch was wont to say a man who, in these days, cannot deliver his soul in a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, does not know his trade and is not fit to be a member of Parliament. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman supported and advocated a time-limit for speeches, though he deprecated at the same time the mixing up of the question of the number of speeches with the question of the length of speeches. "Business of supply," he said in 1912, "is the very time when we ought to give power to a member to get up again and again, and to a Minister to get up again and again." And Mr. Balfour has declared that the time will come when the House will be compelled to adopt some limitation on the "duration of speeches." If it is necessary in the Commons, it will be more than necessary in the Indian Councils, though the object with which long speeches are delivered in the two countries differs very greatly. Here our legislators talk for the purpose of impressing their constituents rather than from any desire to affect their colleagues. In the English Parliament when everybody was doing anything to say has said it, and the debate begins to fall to those who, in Mr. Gladstone's words, "sometimes rise to the level of mediocrity and more often grovel amidst mere trash in unbounded profusion," there is no doubt whatever as to the obstructive nature of the tactics. By such tactics not only are the proceedings of the House delayed, but an unnecessary strain is put on the patience and even on the health of members. Thus, at an evening, is the opinion of Mr. Cecil Harcourt. He proposes that no speeches in the second reading should exceed fifteen or twenty minutes, with the exception of that of the Minister in charge of the business of the House for the time being, of a leader of the opposition and of a leader or appointed spokesman of the Nationalist and Labour parties respectively. Speeches in Committee he would limit to five minutes and in regard to dilatory motions he would apply more drastic procedure, limiting both number and length of speeches. "A disciplinary time-limit would necessitate more careful preparation and the choice of language that should be adequate without superfluity." But the Government and the House are entitled to be protected against the kind of loquacity which merely serves the purpose of wasting time. The closure is an unpopular process and may not last, so other means are advocated. Our Indian contemporary declares in his final sentence: "We believe the necessity for some method of limiting the duration of speeches has been recognised in advance, by the Government of India and the provincial Government and we may with profit, study the progress of the efforts being made in England for the efficacious treatment of verbal flux."—"Verbal flux" is good.

Sanitary Board.

THE CHINESE VACANCY.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. NG HON CHI.

We are reliably informed that the vacancy in the Sanitary Board, caused by the resignation of Mr. Ho Kuo Tong three months ago, has since been filled by the nomination of Mr. Ng Hon-chi, who was elected and has accepted the appointment. We learn that the nomination has been popularly received by the Chinese community in Hongkong, as whose junior representative on the Board Mr. Ng will take his seat on Tuesday next. This gentleman, who has a perfect command of the English language, has been educated and written, was a former student in Queen's College and at one time occupied the position of commodore to the National Bank of China, Ltd. Upon severing his connection with the Bank, he accepted an appointment with a leading Hong Kong Chinese mercantile firm, and is today the secretary of the Yuen Fat ong, in Bazaar Street, who are the Chinese Tailors of Hongkong. The Yuen Fat are large importers of rice and sugar into the Colony. Mr. Ng Hon-chi is a director of the Tung Wah Hospital and is also a member of the Po Leung Kuk Committee; he is, besides, the President of the Chinese Dispensaries in the Central Division of the City.

TYPEWRITING.

The following teleg and were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:—

November 18th, 1909.	November 19th, 1909.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Visayas or South Eastern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.	Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Visayas or South Eastern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.
November 15th, 8 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Manila over or near Bataan Peninsula, moving W. or W.N.W.	November 16th, 5 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon more than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.
November 18th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea, blowing up.	November 19th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea, blowing up.

The Tokio Journal says that Japan points out that the fact that the Japanese and Chinese and Japanese railway in Manchuria is still incomplete is due to the lack of proper arrangements for the Manchurian railway, and it suggests that Russia should sell the line and entrust the management of it to Japan. The question may have been raised here by Prince (or ambassador), considering the fact, but it will require a good deal of time to settle.

Macao's Delimitation.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

COMMISSIONERS UNABLE TO REACH AGREEMENT.

H.E. GENERAL MACHADO PROPOSES ARBITRATION.

19th inst. The expected has happened. The respective Commissioners for the Portuguese and Chinese Governments appointed to conduct negotiations for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao have been unable to reach a settlement and, accordingly, negotiations were formally suspended to-day at a meeting held in the private conference hall of the Commission attached to the residence of Senhor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal in Hongkong. To-day marked the 11th sitting of the Commission, which commenced its deliberations a little over four months ago. Probably, the 11th will be the last of the Commission's sitting, as it is not likely that any time will be wasted in the conduct of international arguments wherein Treaty rights are absolutely ignored and the fact of pacific occupation is "illegally" refused. Such, in brief, is the attitude which the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner apparently has taken up promptly, not improbably, by an assimilation of views originating with, and propagated by, and expounded upon as the propaganda of the Self-Government Society. What, then, is the attitude which the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner apparently has taken up promptly, not improbably, by an assimilation of views originating with, and propagated by, and expounded upon as the propaganda of the Self-Government Society. What, then, is the attitude which the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner apparently has taken up promptly, not improbably, by an assimilation of views originating with, and propagated by, and expounded upon as the propaganda of the Self-Government Society.

With these preliminary observations, it may be useful to present a brief retrospect of the origin of the Commission, which will be known in history as the Macao Delimitation Commission. It is a historical fact that the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao was left for future discussion according to the Sino-Portuguese Treaty signed at Peking on the 26th of December, 1887, the ratifications whereof were exchanged at Peking on the 28th April of the following year. Article II of that Treaty stipulates:

China confirms in its entirety the second article of the protocol of Lisbon, relating to the perpetual occupation and government of Macao by Portugal.

It is stipulated that Commissioners appointed by both Governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries, which shall be determined by a special convention; but so long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded, everything in respect to them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution, or alteration by either of the parties.

The Convention provided for has never been concluded and the delimitation question did not intrude itself upon public notice until eighteen months ago, when, primarily, the Chinese village on the island of Don Joao gave rise to an interference on the part of the mandarin of Chiao-shan to dispatch a number of "braves" to enforce Chinese authority over the island settlers. This action on the part of the officials of Chiao-shan was protested against by the Portuguese authorities who claimed average right over the island and its inhabitants and who asserted that, from time immemorial, Portuguese jurisdiction had been exercised over the island whose dependence upon the territory of Macao received legal recognition on the part of the local, (i.e. Chiao-shan) and Chinese provincial authorities. "We have just stated that primarily this village question is the *raison d'être* of the birth of the Commission; but, in reality, the now famous *Tai-mu-mau* affair unfortunately precipitated the present crisis between Macao and the Chinese, or, more strictly speaking, the Heungsheng. The Government of Macao was innocently dragged into a squabble with which it had no immediate concern but which, probably, it was made responsible through the delinquencies of one of two of its irresponsible officials of infamous memory. Herein, then, we find the revival of the question of the desirability of a proper definition of the boundaries of Macao, since the debatable question of the territorial waters of Macao and its boundary is a considerable prominence in connection with the seizure of the Japanese steamer with contraband cargo on board.

THE COMMISSIONERS. An exchange of official communications between the Lisbon Government on the one hand and the Chinese Minister accredited to Portugal, then resident in Paris, on the other, led to the appointment of a Commission with plenary powers to discuss this long-standing and, as it is proved, very vexed question upon which the conflicting interests of Portugal and China have hitherto failed to be reconciled. The constitution of the Commission is as follows:—His Excellency General Sir Joaquim Machado, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner, assisted by Captain D. Gonsalves, Consul-General for Portugal at Hongkong, and Mr. P. Nolasco da Silva, retired Civil Service, Macao) Interpreter. As representatives of the Chinese Government, the following officials are appointed: His Excellency Sir E. H. K. Chien, High Commissioner, Shun Pak-ho, Chief Superintendent of Police, Canton, Assistant Commissioner, Tsun Yuen-shi, Maritime Sub-prefect, Chiao-shan, Secretary; and Hsu To-wa, Secretary Interpreter.

Hongkong was agreed upon as the Commission's meeting-place. His Excellency Kao was the first to arrive and, after some little delay, the Portuguese representatives came on from Portugal. His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard very kindly offered the Council Chamber of the Hongkong Government for the use of the Commission during its sessions. Before, however, the courteous offer reached the Commissioners, they had agreed to meet in apartments suitably appointed and in perfect consonance with the dignity of the Commission, kindly placed at their disposal by the Portuguese Consul, Mr. J. J. Leiria.

OPERATION OF EXTRANEALOUS INFLUENCES. Almost without loss of time, the Commissioners began what has since proved to be the most trying and futile labour. The deliberations were conducted entirely *in camera*. This Commission held nine sessions, at each of which voluminous written communications, arguments and historical data were presented. During all this time, the Self-Government Society in Canton, vigorously supported by the inhabitants of Heungsheng, carried on a malicious campaign of willful misrepresentation and unscrupulous aggression.

19th inst. tions, not only against the Portuguese Commissioners but also the Minister Plenipotentiary appointed by their own Government. Despite diplomatic representations for the suppression of the propaganda of calumny and malice, the propaganda conducted their plan of operations apparently unfettered and unrestricted by the provincial authorities, under whose very nose the hostile demonstration flourished against the Portuguese and Chinese Commissioners.

BREAKING OFF OF NEGOTIATIONS. Without being positive in the assertion, we may hazard the guess that the Chinese representative, if not actually influenced by the slanderous accusations of his compatriots, must have assimilated some of the views and opinions which were flung on him with such persistent force from day to day and from week to week in private conferences as in informal despatches and pressing telegrams. An *impasse* became obvious to the diplomatic negotiators and it was not at all surprising that the final act of the first stage of the negotiations should have been brought to a termination to-day pending reference to the Home Governments when the Commission at its 11th sitting this morning mutually resolved to hold further negotiations in abeyance. His Excellency General Sir Joaquim Machado firmly and emphatically moved the submission of the differences at issue to a tribunal of arbitration as the most convenient method to adopt from all points of view and as the most equitable means to the common interests of both the Governments concerned. His Chinese colleague has had an inkling into the proposal for arbitration inasmuch as it had, on a previous occasion, been mooted as a practical means of adjudicating upon the contentious positions of the respective Governments. As, however, the Chinese Government has not been authorized and apparently is not possessed of instructions or had anticipated the eminently equitable proposal, his acquiescence thereto could not then and there be given. We are led to infer, therefore, that the Chinese Government's consent to arbitration has yet to be received before the subject in dispute will be submitted to a tribunal of impartial and unbiased jurists, who, in such a case, will be Foreign Powers having no leaning either to Portugal or China.

THE PORTUGUESE CONTENTION. The position maintained by the Portuguese in relation to Macao is, as far as can be reliably gathered, within the short hours at their disposal to-day, as follows:—They claim their average right over the whole peninsula as far as the Barrier (Porta do Cerco), with a neutral zone just a little beyond, also over the islands of Talpa, Coloane and Ilha Verde, and the territories on the frontier of the boundary lines of the settlement, that is to say, that portion of Lappa which borders on the waters of the Inner Harbour, besides Don Joao and Wung Kum. Portugal claims also the right over the inner harbour of Macao and, in addition, all the insular territorial waters. After the earlier sittings the Portuguese agreed to waive a portion of the claims they first put forward, and, in doing so, explained that it was made as a concession to establish the *bona fides* of a desire to meet China as far as possible rather than as an admission of her failure to establish in its entirety the claims submitted in the first instance.

THE CHINESE POSITION. The basic principle of the argument put forward on behalf of China, who refuses consideration of the Portuguese claims *in toto*, may be summarized in a few words: That because the territory had been Chinese before Portuguese occupation, it must remain so till the present time. If the Chinese contention is upheld, the Gulf of Tientsin, which was the first to shed its guiding rays of light over the whole of the waters of Southern China has been unlawfully erected and improperly maintained by the Portuguese on Chinese soil. Furthermore, the territory within the barrier, which was erected by the Chinese in 1573 on the narrow neck of land linking Macao with the mainland and which on the historical occasion of its first closing that year with so much pomp and ceremony is also Chinese territory. The formal ceremony was often repeated on occasions at which the Chinese representatives were each through it. It is claimed by the Portuguese that the closing ceremony was performed by Chinese officials in the presence of Portuguese officers and of the Civil and Military officials of the Chinese Government, who sealed the barrier gate with the official Chinese seal so that no manner of communication should be established between the Portuguese and the Chinese. The Chinese Commissioner now declines to admit this barrier as the formal closing of the Portuguese settlement in China. His Excellency General Sir Joaquim Machado, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner, stated that the closing ceremony was performed by Chinese officials in the presence of Portuguese officers and of the Civil and Military officials of the Chinese Government, who sealed the barrier gate with the official Chinese seal so that no manner of communication should be established between the Portuguese and the Chinese. The Chinese Commissioner now declines to admit this barrier as the formal closing of the Portuguese settlement in China.

Without attempting to disguise his confirmed belief in the utter futility of prolonging the abortive negotiations, the Portuguese Commissioner stated that, as his Imperial Chinese colleague did not then desire to be the first to address the Commission, he asked to be allowed to state that, during the four months that the Commission had held its sittings, His Excellency Sir E. H. K. Chien had given expression to the desire to arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement of the differences whose existence was responsible for the special mission. On his part, General Machado did not more than present his claims over such territory as had belonged to Portugal for a succession of generations. Those claims were devoid of any idea of territorial expansion; they were limited to territory which Portugal dominated, actually occupied, and exercised the prerogatives of her government.

CONCLUSIONS MADE. From the very outset of his labours the Portuguese Commissioner sought to prove that he was animated by a desire to make concessions, rather than to insist obstinately on his demands. He had the inalienable right over the entire peninsula of Macao from Barra to the southern boundary to the barrier of Porto do Cerco in the North; reserving as the neutral zone the stretch of land from the barrier to the village of Passadouro (on Pak-shan) also over the islands of Talpa, Coloane, Don Joao, Wung Kum and Lappa. In spite of the fact that the Portuguese Government, through the Commissioner, waived their claims over the insular territory, which would be partitioned by an imaginary line drawn across from north to south, the validity of that half of the islands was a concession to avert the possibility of political conflict and was cited by General Machado as the most salient proof in substantiation of his assertion of the spirit of conciliation which he was animated.

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Joachim Machado testified to the cordial relations that had existed between him and his Chinese colleague. He thanked also the assistants to the Commissioners, the secretaries and interpreters for their valiant co-operation and concluded with an eloquent tribute to the hospitality and unvarying courtesy that had been extended to the Commission by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, and dated to formally record his thanks and appreciation to the British Governor and the Colony for the cordiality of the reception he had met with in Hongkong.

CHINESE COMMISSIONERS' CONTENTION.

PORTUGUESE CLAIMS COMBATED. ENCOURAGEMENT TO SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY'S ANTI-PORTUGUESE PROPAGANDA.

19th inst. Seldom in the whole course of the history of foreign intercourse with China, dating back for several centuries, has a more fascinating phase presented itself to the student of events connected with this ancient and most interesting kingdom than that which for the past few months has engaged the earnest consideration of the first European nation to win a permanent foothold on the threshold of its gates jointly with the country upon which it is focused the attention of the great commercial nations of the world. As the Portuguese Commissioner, General Machado, expressly stated to his Imperial Chinese colleague at the inaugural sitting of the Commission, which has since reached a deadlock by reason of Portuguese settlement in China, the whole system of China's economic fabric was destined to a convulsion which would but too soon have developed the enormous latent potential resources of the country until it has attained to its present-day developments redounding to the benefit of China's millions of people and to the material advantage of the great and powerful manufacturing nations of the world. The advent of Portugal's intrepid and enterprising sons to China in the middle of the 16th century was a veritable blessing in disguise, and well may the Portuguese nation now turn to China and exclaim, in the words of Julius Caesar: "In short, you are the benefactor of the world, with which China repays her ancient friend and protector against the predaatory practical horde who infested the coast of Southern China and had the maritime provinces absolutely within their ruthless and merciless sway."

The negotiations, which have just been brought to such an abrupt termination, painfully illustrate the character of the human race which, in the affairs of nations as in those of individuals, exhibit identical traits. In her hour of need Portugal acted to China as a friend indeed; but once the benefit secured, the kindly spirit forgotten and the receiver became a totally oblivious of the benefactor's aid. In short, in the relation in which Portugal stands to China at the present day as exemplified in the whole progress of negotiations having for their ostensible object the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao.

In the present article it will not be our purpose to recount in detail the circumstances leading to the present—and not wholly unforeseen—denouement. What they have been our readers will already have been acquainted with when the *Hongkong Telegraph* was the medium by which the public were first made cognizant of the facts on Saturday last. We are glad that within the short space of hours from the breaking-off of the diplomatic *parley* it was impossible for us to obtain the entire facts of what actually transpired at the last meeting of the Delimitation Commissioners at which a great deal of plain speaking to place between the two High Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments in Lisbon and at Peking. We made it clear that we were not without hopes that we would ultimately secure, if not *per se*, at least a substance of the arguments advanced by each side in support of its contentions and the rebuttal thereof. That our confidence was sufficiently well founded is proved by the results of our labours which we are enabled to place unreservedly before our readers to-day. That the Commissioners themselves are pledged to implicit reliance, the repeated accusations of the members of the Self-Government Society have long since made it abundantly evident. Nevertheless, we have no misgivings as to our reliance in the general accuracy of the information which we have since gathered and which though susceptible of correction in minor details, in their general substance can be accepted with the same confidence with which they are now presented in public print.

THE LAST CONFERENCE. It has already been recorded that the final sitting of the Commission took place on Saturday, the 19th inst. Evidently the Commissioners had anticipated the reaching of the climax, for the sitting was not prolonged beyond two hours in the forenoon, and when the Commission rose shortly before the hour of noon they closed the sessions consisting of an exchange of memorandums which, as far as diplomatic parlance permitted, was in effect a battle royal of words which emphatically and unequivocally asserted the rights and claims of the contending parties whom the High Commissioners represented.

GENERAL MACHADO OPENS FIRE. Without attempting to disguise his confirmed belief in the utter futility of prolonging the abortive negotiations, the Portuguese Commissioner stated that, as his Imperial Chinese colleague did not then desire to be the first to address the Commission, he asked to be allowed to state that, during the four months that the Commission had held its sittings, His Excellency Sir E. H. K. Chien had given expression to the desire to arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement of the differences whose existence was responsible for the special mission. On his part, General Machado did not more than present his claims over such territory as had belonged to Portugal for a succession of generations. Those claims were devoid of any idea of territorial expansion; they were limited to territory which Portugal dominated, actually occupied, and exercised the prerogatives of her government.

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CHINA'S FAILURE OF RECOGNITION.

During the whole course of the negotiations, H.E. Kao Erh Chien refused to recognize the Portuguese rights even over those portions of the Colony where, according to the Portuguese Commissioner, abundant evidences force themselves upon attention of Portuguese occupation, such, for instance, as the territory with existing ancient fortresses from whose heights for centuries past from sunrise to sunset the Portuguese flag fluttered to the breeze and where anyone would admit the existence of Portuguese dominion and sovereignty. The Chinese Commissioner, moreover, fully declined to own to an acknowledgment of Portugal's dominion over those islands and territorial waters forming part of the dependencies whose geographical situation essentially determined the choice of the Portuguese settlement and without which the Portuguese colony might be held in bondage and contumely and at the mercy of the brigands and piratical border.

DISREGARD FOR TREATIES.

General Machado re-asserted that his colleague would lay claim to territory which, for many long years formed part and parcel of the Portuguese dominion. By his insistence on those claims, the Chinese Commissioner was repudiating a Treaty solemnly entered into, and yet another duly concluded and signed; he was casting to the winds Conventions, compacts and agreements that had been ratified by the Government of Peking, acknowledged by successive Viceroy of Canton and other high Chinese Provincial officials, with an utter disregard and absence of consideration for the rights of Portugal and China, and lived in reality and good will for a considerable period of time and the appointment of a new Commissioner may result in the successful conclusion of an understanding that will put an end to the conflicts which had arisen for a long time past.

PERPETUAL TRANQUILLITY AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

If Portugal desires to obtain advantages to China's detriment, the Chinese Commissioner believes, perpetual tranquillity will be an impossibility. SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY ENCOURAGED. His Excellency Kao argued that the subjects of a nation had the right to discuss matters which concerned the nation and whose criticisms could only be suppressed when they exceeded the limitations prescribed by law. The territories which the Portuguese claimed had not, in reality, any great value in themselves, but it was necessary to respect popular sentiment in regard to them. [By which the Commissioner evidently alluded to the feelings of the Self-Government Society in the matter.—E.H.K.] If, perchance, in future there were trouble, what benefit would accrue to either country from such disturbance? Hence the reason for his insistence.

SURRENDER OF TERRITORIAL WATERS URGED.

The Imperial Chinese Commissioner hoped that the Portuguese Commissioner would assume a conciliatory spirit by surrendering the claim to the Inner Harbour and territorial waters so as to enable the reaching of an early solution of the differences forming the bone of contention. The Imperial Commissioner regretted that he could not be in agreement with the Portuguese representative inasmuch as he was not vested with power to accept the opinion or recommendation for arbitration to his Government; he would, accordingly, limit himself to a communication to his Government wherein he would inform the Ministers at Peking that the Portuguese Government had decided to withdraw from the conference, so that the respective Governments might adopt alternative measures.

It is with extreme regret that General Machado had to say before his departure that his formal protest against the unmeasured and unlicensed language of the Cantonese societies that had been dignified with the euphemistic titles of the "Self-Government Society" and the "Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights." Those societies, he said, were permitted a freedom of speech and licence of criticism never before known; moreover, they were completely lacking in veracity in the Societies' discussion expanded in public meetings and in the circulation of broadsheets, in the telegraph and the Press, and whose outcome was the encouragement of agitators whose business it was to incite the villages and districts adjacent to Macao with a view of inciting and fomenting aggression against the Portuguese, without let or hindrance on the part of the Central Government or of the Provincial Authorities in an endeavour to suppress the malicious anti-Portuguese propaganda.

Proceeding with his forceful address the Portuguese Commissioner is reported to have been addressing H.E. Kao Erh Chien in short, Your Excellency, your last memorandum, in a manner precluding debate or expostulation, and allowing of no latitude for argument, decisively denied the existence of rights over territory that is most important to the Portuguese Colony. I have thus been led to believe that it was impossible to successfully delimit the boundaries of Macao in conformity with facts established by time, founded on good faith, and in agreement with the letter as well as the spirit of Treaties, due regard to which was prompted by the mutual confidence engendered by common political interests that should govern two friendly neighbouring States. I, therefore, verily communicated to Your Excellency that I conceived to be the most expedient course, viz., the recommendation to my Government of the submission to arbitration of our differences at issue, and I beg you to make a like recommendation to your own Government."

RECOMMENDATION NOT ACQUIRED IN. H. E. Kao led the Portuguese Commissioner to believe that that course was shut against him and that his instructions were General Machado reiterated that arbitration was the only and the most practical expedient to resort to in the circumstances as best conducive to the maintenance of the political relations subsisting between the two countries. "If Your Excellency succeeds in adopting the suggestion for arbitration," said General Machado, "our mission will have attained a most useful purpose and our labours, as repeatedly desired by Your Excellency, will not have been employed in vain."

VOTE OF THANKS TO SIR FREDERICK LUGARD.

Concluding an eloquent address, Sir Joaquim Machado thanked his Imperial Chinese colleague for the cordial relations that had been maintained between them during the duration of the negotiations. He thanked also the Commissioners and the secretaries for their valiant co-operation, and especially commended Mr. Pedro Nolasco da Silva who, in spite of his having retired from the Civil Service of the Macao Government, so promptly came to assist the Commission with his expert knowledge, and intimate acquaintance with the Portuguese, French and Chinese languages, which rendered his efficient interpretation of such exceptional value to the Commission. "And, last," Sir Joaquim added, "I desire to formally move that a vote of thanks be recorded in the minutes of our proceedings to His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., the Governor of this Colony of Hongkong, for the benevolent hospitality which His Excellency has extended to the Commission during all the time that it has sat in this British Colony."

CHINESE COMMISSIONERS' REPLY.

The difficulty of reaching a correct appreciation of the positions taken up in a conflict of interest where the contending parties are in disagreement, is, in the present instance, forcibly illustrated by the fact that we are so situated as to be able to approach the subject from both sides. It will have been obvious that we have refrained from commentary on General Machado's exposition of the case for his Government, and to be perfectly consistent we refuse, also from commentary upon the Chinese Commissioner's reported categorical reply.

LAPPA DON JOAO, AND WUNG KUM.

In his reply to Sir Joaquim Machado, H.E. Kao Erh Chien is credited with an elaborate statement to the following effect:—On hearing the Portuguese Commissioner it would appear that his assertions were corroborated by positive proof; but he (the Imperial Commissioner) felt compelled to let the Imperial Commissioner feel that he was not at all satisfied, in reference to the islands of Talpa and Coloane, although there were vestiges of former Portuguese occupation. It is certain that those islands are not now in Chinese occupation. As regards the islands of Lappa, Don Joao and Wung Kum, there does not exist the faintest vestige of Portuguese occupation.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE DEMAND.

At the commencement of the deliberations the Portuguese Commissioner was

claimed possession of those islands; but subsequently he declared that he would be disposed to a partition of those islands. Does this not represent a sustained exigent demand for territorial expansion? The Imperial Commissioner cannot fail in with the contention that the partition proposal is a concession on the part of the Portuguese Commissioner.

THE INNER HARBOUR.

As regards the Inner Harbour and territorial waters, they form the natural roadway to Chin-shan (in the district of Heungshan) and without them, what need is there for the existence of the Maritime Sub-prefect of Chin-shan? The Assistant Chinese Commissioner, Mr. Hsian, who forms part of this deliberative assembly, at present exercises the functions of Sub-prefect of Chin-shan. If the port belonged absolutely to Portugal what need is there for a maritime sub-prefecture?

COMMISSIONER KAO'S MODESTY.

H.E. Kao Erh Chien represented that he was lacking in sufficient talent and ability to continue the conduct of negotiations by himself and would, in consequence, recommend to his Government that the only alternative left him was to appoint another Commissioner to replace him. He sincerely declared that Portugal and China, and lived in reality and good will for a considerable period of time and the appointment of a new Commissioner may result in the successful conclusion of an understanding that will put an end to the conflicts which had arisen for a long time past.

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VOLUNTEERS UNDER CANVAS.

CAMP NOTES.

19th inst. The Volunteers went under canvas on Saturday afternoon in the New Territory. General notes were pitched about a couple of miles from the "Buff" Camp. A large number of Volunteers went over on Saturday and many returned this morning. As one lands it takes fully three quarters of an hour to reach the Camp after negotiating hilly ground. After arrival the Volunteers started putting up their tents, and later in the afternoon the Engineers were out in portable search-light drill and the rest had instruction in guard mounting, and relief of sentries.

On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock the Infantry Company marched to Kowloon City range, to fire off their musketry course; they did not return until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Church parade was at 8.15 a.m., and all units paraded outside the dining tent at the appointed time. The service was held in the dining tent and was conducted by Lieut.-Col. Chapman.

Later in the day gun drill was called for and some smart work was seen amongst the men. The Engineers were busy at their field telephone work.

CUSTOMS PASS (NEW TERRITORIES).

Those who attended camp yesterday were kept busy throughout the day. The Infantry Company went out on a training for three and a half hours in the morning, and had Maxim gun practice in the afternoon, firing targets on the hills. The Engineers were out in Lyemmen all morning in search-light practice. The Artillery Company did gun drill and range taking all morning and also in the afternoon preparing for this morning's gun practice.

Yesterday morning a small detachment consisting of a man of the 9th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and a man of the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, went to the Field Day on Thursday, 23rd inst., and will remain in Camp till Monday, 27th inst.

Socially speaking, things have not been lively during the first few days in camp and there has been "nothing doing," as there was no music in Camp, excepting such as is provided by a couple of gramophones "knocking about the shop." But yesterday more life was instilled into our citizen soldiers after the day's earnest work was over, when a piano was brought into Camp, and at night all spent an enjoyable evening.

Sunday last was supposed to be a visiting day, but unfortunately only two visitors came across. The strength of the Corps was about 120 men on that day.

As already stated, to-morrow (Thursday) will be Field Day when the Volunteers will be collectively employed in tactical training. The general idea of the scheme is that a Khaki Force has received orders to invade the country of a White Force for the purpose of retaking, in consequence of a raid made by the White Force. The object of the Khaki Force is solely to burn villages, etc., and punish the White Force. They do not expect much opposition to their advance, but hope to return to Customs' Pass the same night.

SPECIAL IDEA (BOTH FORCES).

On 17th inst. the Khaki Force seized Customs Pass and picqueted Kowloon Peak, bivouacked at Customs Pass. On 18th inst. the intention of the O. O. Khaki Force is to attack the White Force, who are holding all the hills to the westward, and if possible capture and burn their camp, Shatin village, retiring afterwards to his bivouac.

Khaki Force—"D" and "H" Coy., and Buffs, one Volunteer Coy, H.K.V.A., Hongkong Volunteers. White Force—"C" and "E" Coy. and Buffs, O.C. White Force, Captain B. Barker (Buffs), O.C. Khaki Force, Major H. Finlay (Buffs), Chief—Lt-Col. R. Bayard, D.S.O., (Buffs), Assistant Umpire—White Force—Lt. and Adj. H. B. Potter (Buffs).

No more will be made by the Khaki Force before 7 a.m. on 18th inst. and the White Force before 8 a.m. on the same day.

Officers Commanding Forces to issue their own orders. White Force to wear white hats and bands. Ammunitions will be supplied as follows:—10 rounds per rifle, 30 rounds per machine gun and 30 rounds per gun.

The following Camp Orders have been issued:—16th inst.—Struck off—Gunner H.E. Haggard, having overstayed his leave of absence, has been struck off the strength of the Corps from this date, 16th inst. Struck off—Gunner W. F. Collen, having overstayed his leave of absence, has been struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

The following promotions were made in Camp in the Engineer Company:—15th Nov.—Lance-Corporal Herst to full Corporal. Sapper Haines to Lance-Corporal. Sapper Ross to Lance-Corporal.

FIELD DAY.

19th inst. Yesterday reveille was sounded at 5 a.m. instead of 6.15, and breakfast was served at 5.45 a.m. Parade commenced at 6.30 in the morning. All units were served with 20 rounds of blank ammunition, and when everything was ready they marched up to The Buffs Camp, under the command of Capt. Wood. On arrival the Volunteers were joined by the "D" and "H" Companies, Buffs, after which the men were marched over hills and down valleys, to Shatin village, where they were supposed to capture and burn the village. In order to effect their purpose, the advance party left the main body of troops and went by a different direction, in which they met the enemy and some firing took place. A party of the Khaki Force consisting of Volunteers made their way back to the hills, awaiting approach to the enemy. Some excellent work was done through. There was no doubt that the Khaki force worked hard to secure a victory; the results, not known yet, however, "Cease fire" was sounded at about 2 p.m. The different parties then made their way to camp, the Volunteers arriving there about 3 p.m. They covered a distance of from 15 to 20 miles through a difficult and hilly district. General Broadwood and staff were also present during the sham fight.

Only one sick patient was sent to the Hospital (tent, as the result of an

BOXING AT THE V.R.C.

CHAMPION OF THE FLEET.

Some fine exhibitions of the manly art were witnessed last Saturday night at the Victoria Recreation Club, held under the auspices of that sporting institution. There was a fairly crowded house and among those present was noticed Sir Francis May, K.C.M.G. There were six well-matched contests arranged, and the first was put through according to the programme, with the exception of a four-round contest in which Mr. E. Long was billed to fight Mr. J. M. Sumner. The former did not appear and his place was taken by Mr. Kerrison, who obtained an easy victory. The main event was a contest of fifteen 3-minute rounds between Seaman A. D. Grant, H.M.S. *Flora*, 161 lbs., and Seaman Jas. Gibney, H.M.S. *Flora*, 161 lbs. Many would have preferred to see a fight to the finish but Gibney received a nasty scalp near the left eye in the first round and was counted out in the following bout. Captain R. Groves Raines acted as referee to the thorough satisfaction of all. The timekeepers were Messrs. Carl Banjo and Mr. O. Chunyui, while the following gentlemen had charge of the arrangements—Messrs. R. L. Bridger, J. A. S. Alves, A. L. Alves, A. V. Barros, J. Forbes, R. Galluzzi and R. F. Lammer. During the evening, Bill Lewis issued a provisional challenge.

The first round was a four-round contest between C. Humphreys and A. A. Claxton. Humphreys showed a decidedly good style but his opponent had the pugnacity of a bull-dog and avoided some dangerous thrusts. Nothing resulted from the first round, at the conclusion of which matters stood fairly even.

When the second round opened, it was seen that Humphreys was measuring his man well and managed to get in a few effective shots, but all the time Humphreys was put on the defensive. An exhibition of give and take followed, during which Humphreys drove a particularly hard knock on his opponent's jaw.

The remaining rounds were fast and furious and at the conclusion of the last round Claxton was declared the winner.

The second event was a five-round sparring exhibition between Mr. J. Forbes and Seaman J. Roberts, H. M. S. *Kent*, lightweight champion of the British Fleet. The entire contest was throughout fast and exciting, the seaman showing fine foot work.

In the third event, Kid Marriott, of the Naval Yard, bantam-weight champion of Hongkong, 8 st. 6 lbs., faced Mr. J. Pye, of H. M. S. *Zetland*, 8 st. 6 lbs. The sailor was no match for his opponent. His weak point was a dangerous tendency to expose his left rib, which was taken full advantage of by Marriott, who got in blows with flail-driving force.

Pye, however, excelled in ducking, causing Marriott to almost bite the dust on several occasions and it was little short of miraculous that the lighter man was able to survive the whole length of six rounds. There could be no mistake about the winner and that was Marriott.

The next fight was one between Mr. J. M. Sumner and Mr. Kerrison. It was a one-sided affair, Kerrison declared the contest over.

The last round of one was a four-round fight between R. A. Carvalho, 133 lbs., and J. E. Chanyui, 115 lbs. The latter had a most peculiar style and was persistently baffled by his nimble opponent, who had all the science on his side. An extra round was allowed by the referee and the result was declared a draw.

Before the last fight of the evening—the main event—between Seaman A. D. Grant, H.M.S. *Flora*, 161 lbs., and Seaman Jas. Gibney, H.M.S. *Flora*, 161 lbs., for the heavy-weight championship of the British Fleet in South China, Bill Lewis announced that in case Gibney was declared the winner, he would fight him for the best purse; if not, he was prepared to meet Sergeant Piggott, who holds the middle-weight championship of the British Army.

As for the fight itself, the result came as a surprise to Gibney's backers. From the very first, both the contestants showed a tendency to clinch and the referee had several times to call out to them to "break." In the first round, Gibney was driven to the ropes and received a nasty scalp on the left cheek, but otherwise, matters stood fairly even, both men hitting hard. In the second round, Gibney was driven to the ropes and punished with continued persistency and was unable to parry the shower of blows. The fight was brought to an end by a right on the jaw, in which Gibney was knocked out and was unable to rise till after a few moments had elapsed from the count-out.

SPORT IN HONGKONG.

ANNALS OF THE PAST AND EVENTS TO COME.

One of the handiest little pocket volumes which has yet been issued in Hongkong is that entitled "The Hongkong Sporting Annals." One must and cannot overstate the importance, who releases to say a word on the subject, lest it be thought that he is partial, admits that it is the old story—a fact. Looking through the book—and the originators are wise in their generation, because it has been made pocket-size—we only find one or two possible improvements. The index is bad, because it takes years to find out where we are. The system of leaving spaces for goals in the football division is taken from the golf cards. What we suggest is that the index should be so explicit that the reader can find any club he wishes in cricket he should know the names of the players against whom the clubs he may have to play. A spare sheet of paper would allow the memorandum to be made. In football there should be an addition of two pages or, perhaps, two or three league matches. Also, a counting table for twelve to twenty. But it must be remembered this is a first issue. It is admirably done, within limits, and he will be a fool who as a sporting man fails to have a copy. We should have liked to see the rules of the Amateur Swimming Association incorporated in the book, after the little way when the Shanghai team was here and the question of local and international rules was raised by the captain of the Shanghai team. But apart from that, the new little book, just useful for information and handy for the pocket, is a distinct achievement for the two Scotsmen—one a newspaper man and the other a soldier—who took the trouble to get it up. It is only 30 cents, and we have not said half why it should be in the pocket of every man who is a sportsman and a spectator. It is printed by *The Hongkong Daily Press* and is a credit to all concerned.

CHINA BORNEO CO., LD.

ACTIVITY ON THE SHIPWAY.

A sailing lighter of 350 tons carrying capacity was launched from the China Borneo Company's slipway on 14th October. The lighter, *Say*, is 100 feet in length, has a beam of 25 ft., a depth of 10 ft., and is a schooner rigged. She sailed for Zamboanga in command of Captain Devoyon, on the 21st and was *British North Borneo Herald* learn that she has safely reached her destination.

We understand that the vacant building slip is to be occupied by a new coal lighter for the Cowi Harbour Coal Co. She is to be of larger dimensions than any of the other craft owned by this Company and it is expected that she will have a carrying capacity of 100 tons.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

SIR FRANCIS MAY.

"Hongkong" was fortunately not overlooked in connection with the annual distribution of King's Birthday honours. No better choice could have been made by His Gracious Majesty in including this little outpost of the British Empire in the list of birthday honours than in the person of the former administrator of the Colony. It is the fervent wish of all that Sir Francis and Lady May, whose charming personality is a delightful feature of Hongkong society, may long be spared to enjoy the well-deserved honour which has been bestowed upon them.

AN UNFORTUNATE POSTPONEMENT. Talking about the King's Birthday naturally reminds me of Hongkong's great preparations for a fitting celebration of the one patriotic occasion in the year, which, however, never came off. To-day, the day which was originally set aside as a day of national rejoicing, came as a disappointment and served to remind them forcibly of the all-powerful players behind the scenes in Downing Street. No one claiming ordinary intelligence is so blind as to fly in the face of the necessity for observing the law of international courtesy, but some consideration should have been shown to the community by previously consulting their wishes in this as in other matters in which they have a voice.

THE CONTRACTOR'S PARADISE. At Thursday's Council, some interesting questions were asked by the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, among which were included pertinent queries as to the deplorable state of affairs near the New Law Courts. For a long time the public right-of-way has been practically monopolized by contractors' coolies, who doubtless found in it a happy hunting ground. Whether the Government buildings are to be completed in the Greek Kalends I have no means of knowing, but it is to be hoped that the assurances given by the Colonial Secretary for the removal of the obstruction are based on solid foundations.

THE SCOTCH OATH AGAIN. Again a local Magistrate experienced a stumbling-block in the question of the administration of the oath to a Scotch witness. The witness in question objected to kissing the Bible and sought to satisfy the Court by holding up his right hand. In view of the many persons who fondly imagine that they swallow a myriad of microbes as soon as their lips touch the sacred cover, it would not be a bad idea to provide the Magistrate with disinfectants. It would at least bring profit to some parties.

THE WILY CHINAMAN. It is said that "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar." This saying was proved to the hilt the other day, when a curious incident occurred in the Police Court in connection with an Opium Farm prosecution. A native discovered an ingenious mixture very much resembling dress oil by impregnating a certain pounded substance with the fumes of boiled drugs. The presiding Magistrate was not satisfied with the test and discharged the man. The matter gives rise to the question: "When is opium not opium?"

ST. ANDREW'S HALL. The mighty function known as St. Andrew's Ball is close upon us. Who said that Scotchmen were mean and stingy? At the first practice dance which was held at the City Hall the other day, everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. The old hands have been busy booking dances in advance, while the gruffness have not been slow in being initiated into the ways of how many hearts will be broken and how many more united "After the ball."

SIR ROBERT HART. Rumours have been spread of late that the G.O.M. of China is shortly returning to the land of his adoption for the purpose of adjusting certain important matters. It is generally believed that, after the conclusion of the important work, Sir Robert will return home, where he will remain permanently. Not until he has passed away will the world be able to sing his praises in the words of the immortal poet: "Take him all in all, he was a great man; you shall never see the like of him again."

CATCHING A NARE'S NEST. A certain neighbourhood of the Colony was the scene of an exciting time the other night, which is too good to pass unmentioned. A certain bachelor mess, after having regaled themselves too well but not wisely, retired to rest, not without their peaceful slumbers being disturbed by a horrible nightmare. It was not known, but this much is known—that at an unearthly hour of the night, rather, morning—one of them suddenly jumped out of his bed and thought thieves were with him. It took him very little to pull his snoring, messmates out of their beds and forthwith they proceeded to find out who had been bold enough to disturb their privacy, not, however, before the awakened sleepers expended a few well-chosen epithets about a disturbed rest.

The senior griffin—he was called senior on account of his longer residence—led the way, after having armed himself with a trusty broomstick. Another followed with a pair of Indian clubs which he could fortunately use with a deft vigour if occasion required, while a third felt a sense of security by providing himself with an obsolete revolver which must have been better days and which afterwards was discovered to have been unloaded. After having scoured the building from top to bottom, and having found nothing to make their hairs stand on end—nor believed in ghosts—the heroic trio proceeded to the terrace. On opening the trap-door, their pains were rewarded by the unceremonious ally of a harness sales who made a bee-line for a neighbouring roof. After that there was a rough house among the thief-takers. The rest of the story has not been recorded.

CASUAL CRITIC.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

THE CHINESE DONATION.

The hundred thousand dollars which the Chinese have contributed towards the cost of the proposed University at Hongkong, are a sufficient proof of their interest in the new project. That the Chinese are liberal with their wealth when once their interest is aroused is known to all who have experience of our Far Eastern settlements where the Chinese who are British subjects most do congregate; but the scheme of a University in Hongkong is primarily a British idea. It is the Chinese, however, who will chiefly benefit from it, and the enthusiasm in the Celestial Empire for the Western learning will probably bring very many pupils thither from every province of the mainland. Exactly what effect the doctrine of Europe may have upon the Chinese mind it is difficult to predict. The political teaching of John Stuart Mill has not been altogether a benefit to India; it is possible that Herbert Spencer may not be an unqualified blessing to China. The theories of government prevalent in the East are so fundamentally different from those held by advanced political philosophers in this country, however, that they may fall of effect for that very reason. There is the possibility that they may be considered merely as academic exercises by the Chinese students at Hongkong; for it will not be easy for new doctrines to be inculcated in a land which has hardly changed during five thousand years.—*Observer*.

THE "YELLOW DRAGON."

BAD, GOOD, AND INDIFFERENT.

This is a new dragon, we have met. A *Yellow Dragon* which is humorous. Last month, we learn, the circulation was 500 copies. This month how much? We think that if the editor in his description of an aeroplane ride from Bangkok to Hongkong had cut a short article he would have gained his point sooner. That looks a *Scoto-Hibernianism*, so that name and knots must abound. Of course we can see the idea. It is to furnish a lesson for the scholars, to bring their wits to work over a place called Koh-an-Chang and wonder where he was when the Hainan Straits appealed to him as in the vicinity of Hongkong. But, as is known, an explorer has privileges. *Poeta nascitur*, etc. The tale is decidedly readable; and what a geography lesson for you and me it might be? Not understanding or overdoing the reference to "Mormonism—a historical episode," we emulate the Scotch clergyman, and boldly look at the statement in the face, and pass on. What we do like in the present number is the impressionist sketch of the last typhoon. It matters not that it was no typhoon but we would like to quote it if space permitted. The writer "I.C." is greatly to be congratulated. Clever in a way is the log of the Makung Expedition, a continued story, but it wants vivacity, and the attempt at *Poeta in specie* is to students. All that forgotten, this number, of the *Yellow Dragon*, the organ of Queen's College, is a remarkable departure from the obvious. It is the finest number which has been issued, and well worth a half-hour's time.

ZOROASTRIAN CLUB.

SILVER MEDALS PRESENTATION.

Last Sunday afternoon there was a special gathering of members of the Zoroastrian Club at the Club House, when Mr. F. P. Shroff, the president, kindly presented the Club's silver medals to Messrs. Rustum Ardeshir Dastur and Kavas Dinslaw Gazdar, the winners, respectively, of the Club's chess and draughts tournaments. There were 12 entries in each competition, both of which were keenly contested. The Club premises were very tastefully decorated and a dinner was held in the evening, both in honour of the double presentation and as the occasion was the eve of the Indian New Year.—*Communicated*.

MALARIA CONFERENCE.

END OF THE SITTINGS.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Simla, Oct. 19.—The Imperial Conference concluded its sittings at Simla on Monday. The conclusions and recommendations have been drawn up under the following main headings:—(1) Scientific investigation; (2) the agency by which investigations should be made; (3) practical measures, (a) extirpation of mosquitoes, (b) quinine treatment and prophylaxis, (c) education, (d) finance.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE DETAILS UNDER THE FIRST HEADING, scientific investigation.—It is recommended that arrangements should be made for the immediate systematic investigation of (1) the distribution of malaria, (2) its epidemiology and endemology, (3) its relation to meteorological and physiological conditions, (4) the life history of malaria bearing mosquitoes, and (5) the physiological and therapeutic action of quinine and other remedies for malaria, the critical examination of the vital statistics of each Province to be undertaken to ascertain the different degrees of the prevalence of malaria. It is recommended that vital statistics should in future be compiled by smaller units than at present to permit the true distribution of malaria being ascertained, and that tests of registration work should be introduced in selected areas conducted by a special staff carefully supervised. Special attention should be directed to non-endemic areas to ascertain the reasons for such immunity.

THE INVESTIGATING AGENCY.

As to the investigating agency, it is recommended that a local organization should be established in each Province to work in consultation with the Central Scientific Committee to be appointed by the Government. An annual meeting of the Central Committee and a delegate from each organization are to be held at a convenient centre to review the work done and prepare a programme for future work.

PRACTICAL MEASURES.

The practical measures are divided into four sections. The first relates to the extirpation of the anopheles mosquito, as to which continuous investigations are recommended to ascertain how this can best be done at a cost not prohibitive. A second section measures for the extirpation or reduction of mosquitoes. The Conference makes recommendations as to (1) drainage including the restriction of wet cultivation in the vicinity of towns if likely to breed mosquitoes, (2) oiling with petroleum of small collections of water which contain the larvae of anopheles mosquitoes and cannot be filled up, and (3) the introduction of fish into collections of water, if inquiry shows that this will check the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes. The second sub-section adopts the conclusion of a Sub-Committee formed of members of the Conference which recommended that quinine should be given in the form of tablets of hydrate-chloride for adults and in a palatable form such as tablets for children. Quinine should be well known in tablets of five grains each, which is the proper prophylactic dose for adults. The drug should be sold by treatments as well as by the dose, and the agency should in addition to Post-masters include all grades of officials. Special efforts should be made to induce private vendors to engage in the business, and a liberal commission should be allowed. The educated class should be invited to organize means for spreading a knowledge of quinine among the lower classes. As a further measure to disseminate knowledge, movable camps, dispensaries, pamphlets, and advertisements, especially in the Vernacular Press, and instruction in all grades of Schools is proposed. The free distribution of quinine is recommended only in cases of severe epidemics, with exceptions within the discretion of Local Government and in the case of school children, in malarious tracts. On the suggestion of Lieutenant H. Risley, it is proposed that a Committee of officials and non-officials to be decided by the elected members of the Council, should be formed to spread knowledge regarding malaria, and possible measures against it among the people.

Under education, text education should include lessons on malaria and hygiene, and Divisional and District Committees and Local Societies should be arranged, similar to the League started in the Gurdaspur District, of the Punjab. The Sanitary arrangements should be organized with reference to the suppression of malaria as well as of general sanitation.

FUNDS.

As to funds, all local bodies should be invited to make an annual assignment for malaria investigations and preventives, and such a strong claim on all incomes and overplus of revenue. Municipalities and Local Boards are also required to set apart funds for the prevention of malaria.—(*Madras Mail*, Oct. 19).

OPIUM IN CANTON.

In the House of Commons, on October 19, Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if a representation was made by His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton to the Chinese authorities for the release of a Chinese opium merchant, imprisoned in connection with the opium regulations; if so, at what request; what was the result; and did the action have the approval of the Foreign Office.

Sir E. Grey: I have received a report stating that a representation was made by the Acting British Consul-General at Canton, pointing out that the arrest and imprisonment of a Canton dealer in the wholesale trade by the Opium Bureau, without the assurance given by the Chinese Government that the regulations would not interfere with the opium trade. The Consul-General would appear to have acted on his own initiative. I am not yet aware of the result of these representations. The action of the Acting Consul-General at Canton has the approval of the Foreign Office. It does not imply any modification of the attitude of His Majesty's Government with regard to the progressive reduction of the import of opium.

A SOUTH-SEA ISLAND CRUISE.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "NATUNA."

In March last the N.D.L. steamer *Natuna*, now in port, was chartered by a German scientific syndicate to explore in the South Seas for phosphate, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 3rd inst. After a voyage of a most interesting character, the *Natuna*, although the phosphate dreams have not been realized, returned to port the other day with lots to tell. In the matter of rare butterflies, lizards, frogs, vipers, seals, seals, snakes, canoes, models, native weapons, coral and a whole category of things for the Frankfurt Museum, the voyage of the *Natuna* has been a success. The steamer was chartered by the German Colony when she arrived. Quaint costumes, funny looking cooking pots, quaint spears, and curious of ferret and wonderful make were buried ashore to Teutonic homes.

"And, I suppose," asked the reporter, "you made a good thing out of all this?"

"No I gave them away," said an official.

It hardly seems credible, at least to an utilitarian mind that anyone could bring back specimens from the South Seas and not make a handsome—in fact a "rubber" profit.

Dr. Wolf was the zoologist of the expedition and a taxidermist into the bargain. All the lizards, centipedes, snakes, birds, butterflies, etc., were arranged by him and packed away for the Frankfurt Museum; the Doctor accompanied by his treasures in the *Luftzug* some time ago. The collection has taken several months and hundreds of wonderful islands have been visited including Robert Louis Stevenson's last resting place, Samoa.

After leaving Singapore the *Natuna* steered in the direction of the Caroline Islands, and then made her way to German New Guinea arriving at Herlinsbafen in the Bismark Archipelago. To enumerate the thousand isles that this region would be impossible, but the *Natuna* collected each photographing, collecting, and studying all the different fauna and flora. Strange human beings were encountered but all friendly and astonished at the wonderful white visitors. A sad incident befell the party in German New Guinea when a boat-load of Chinese and Whites was captured by the surf and four Chinese drowned. Later on the Chinese ship's carpenter succumbed to the effects of malarial fever. Beyond these incidents, however, nothing serious overtook the expedition and five Germans who went in the *Natuna* have returned in good health. The voyage has extended to 35 days beyond the 180 parallel E. longitude, or as far as the French group known as the Pamot Islands and in all the cruising of the *Natuna* no phosphate was discovered of any account. From a naturalist's viewpoint the voyage has been successful and the Frankfurt Museum will be considerably enriched. Dr. Frederic, at present at the Hotel de l'Europe was one of the party and intends starting shortly on an exploring expedition to the heart of New Guinea. He has with him a Papuan body-servant with a wonderful coiffure of red ochre.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO.

Following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the week ending 6th inst.:—Bukit Komau: Stone crushed 3,534 tons, gold obtained 1,078 oz., and average per ton 6.10 dwt. Bukit Malacca: Stone crushed 2,099 tons, gold obtained 120 oz. and average per ton 1.14 dwt. The stone crushed in Bukit Malacca mill is all surface taken from the foot of Bukit Jelita.

TRAGEDY AT A CIRCUS.

TIGER ATTACKS ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

A terrible incident was witnessed last night at the Great World's Circus now showing opposite the Grand Hotel building in the Lahat Road, says the *Times of Malaya* of the 5th inst. A huge Bengal tiger, which was brought out of its cage into the open arena, leaping on a little Malay girl seated in one of the boxes and terribly mauling her that it is feared she will die before the close of to-day.

NO BARS OR BARRIERS.

Indian Circuses make it their boast that their wild animal tames are able to put their tigers through their tricks in the open ring without bars or barriers of any kind, and the accident last night was due solely to this. At Harman's Circus, the tigers go through their performance in a specially constructed cage which is fitted to the sides of the ring. A huge Bengal tiger wearing a collar to which a light chain was attached was led into the ring by its trainer—an Indian—and was put through various evolutions. The animal seemed perfectly tame and rolled and gambolled about the ring like a big cat. It is, however, said by those who have long experience of tigers that these animals are really untameable and never lose their instinct to kill and this proved only too true last night, for while the animal was pacing round the ring its fierce nature gained the ascendancy over man's training and with a lightning spring it leaped on a little Malay girl and with one blow of its powerful paw struck her down and tore her scalp from her head.

RAJA'S ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

The little girl—a mere child of six—is the adopted daughter of Raja Manur and was spoiled and pampered by her big brother, who shrieked with fear when the tiger leaped at her attack on the girl. The attack was made with such suddenness, however, that nothing could be done to save the child and she was felled to the ground and, as already said, her scalp was completely torn off her head by the tiger's powerful claws.

Immediately the attack took place the trainer and a number of Circus attendants seized the tiger and dragged it back to its cage while the unfortunate child was hurried away to hospital to have her wounds dressed. It is said that one of her skull is injured and that a portion of the brain is protruding. Since writing the above news has reached us that the unfortunate girl died this morning, 8th inst.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE ITO.

THE SCENE IN TOKYO.

Seldom perhaps have the citizens of Tokyo been privileged to witness such a remarkable spectacle as that presented by the funeral of Prince Ito on Thursday, 14th inst. The people turned out in their thousands—in their tens of thousands would perhaps be the more correct phrase—in order to pay their last respects to Japan's great statesman. The whole line of route, from the starting point at the late Prince's official residence in Reinasaka to Hibiya Park, and from the park to the burial place at Omori (a distance of approximately eight miles altogether) was densely packed with people. They maintained very good order on the whole, and there was hardly any display such as is often experienced on similar occasions with a European crowd. At the cross streets, where the throng was continually augmenting, the police naturally found it somewhat difficult to keep the passage clear, and now and then the greater offenders were pulled from out the perspiring ranks, and soundly slapped and cuffed by the exasperated constables. I saw one or two pulled out upon whom the police deemed it necessary to exercise a little *jussive* as a hint that rough manners were not tolerated. The crowd were hugely delighted at these little diversions, especially when the offenders were "lashed" by some impudent remark, which was not often, however, as most of them considered discretion the better part of valour and made their way elsewhere. It must be remembered, however, that although the police were somewhat rough now and then, they were very hard put to it to keep the passage clear, as even the most orderly of crowds cannot be kept perfectly still; to the credit of the police force, it must be said that they succeeded very well indeed, chiefly by good hard pushing, but also the assistance of a few polite phrases such as "Back a bit, please," "Kindly don't push," and so on. The words *dono* and *kudashi* have great influence on a Japanese crowd. All the shops and houses along the line of route contained a vast number of spectators, while many persons mounted roofs and towers in the hope of getting a better view. Stone walls and boardings groaned under the weight of their human loads.

No one was permitted to enter the enclosure at Hibiya Park unless he wore evening dress, white tie and gloves, and a tall hat. This rule was strictly enforced, and many people were refused admittance through non-compliance with the rule. Exception was made only in the case of those wearing official, naval, military, and diplomatic uniforms. All who came to the park were expected to wear crêpe bands round their hats or arms.

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

At the late Prince's official residence at Reinasaka commenced at about 7 a.m., being conducted by High Priest Sengo of the Great Shrine of Ise. Baron Ito, in the absence of his elder brother in Europe, was the chief mourner, and he and his family made the usual offerings before the coffin. After this, the coffin was conveyed by fifty men dressed in curious medieval robes to the *Shinto*, or *Shinto* house. This house was specially built for this funeral, and was a beautiful piece of Japanese craftsmanship, having carved on each side the crest of the Ito family.

In a way, the funeral may be said to have consisted of three parts. First, there was the *Shinto* funeral from Prince Ito's official residence at Reinasaka to Hibiya Park. Here the second part of the proceedings began in the form of a *Shinto* service, which lasted from 10 o'clock till 11 in the afternoon. After this there was a second procession to Omori, which was Western rather than Japanese in appearance. The coffin being conveyed in a hearse drawn by two horses, it was brought best to utter a foreign hearse as the distance precluded the employment of the orthodox Japanese *litter*, which can be carried only at a very slow pace.

THE CORTAGE WAS MOST IMPRESSIVE.

Contrary to expectation, however, the priestly part was not very long,—there was apparently no beating of gongs or chanting of dirges. For some time before the procession came into view, minute guns were fired, the regular reverberation every sixty seconds producing a very solemn effect. Lord Kitchener headed the procession to the park, attended by his suite and a number of Japanese officials, all being on foot. Some distance behind came a military band playing Chopin's *Morce Funèbre*. Then appeared the main cortege, the hearse drawn by two horses, and behind it came the *Shinto* priests, followed by a number of men carrying the sacred raincoat and two red lacquer chairs, indispensable adjuncts of great *Shinto* funerals. Two *Shinto* priests, arrayed in magnificent vestments walked side by side, followed by the Assistant High Priest Takeraki. Then came the High Priest of Ise, who was the principal ecclesiastic in the day's proceedings. A large banner, which two men carried alternately, came next, then two stewards of the late Prince's household. Six *Shinto* priests playing in various musical instruments walked two and two abreast, and close behind them were carried two large *sakaki* trees, each borne by three men. Ancient wooden spears, which were carried by a number of men who followed the trees, and then marched twenty-one military officers bearing the late Prince's decorations on small cushions. Twenty walked two and two abreast, while the twenty-first walked alone, carrying the most important decoration of all, namely, the Grand Order of the Imperial Chrysanthemum. Two stewards of the family followed. A short distance behind came the *Mitsu* or hearse, borne on the shoulders of fifty men robed in ancient priestly garb. It was constructed entirely of *hinoki* (the most durable of Japanese wood) and was 3 feet 3 inches long, 6 feet 1 inch wide. The coffin, which was also made of *hinoki*, was not varnished or painted in any way and had thrown over it folds of snow-white cloth. On the right of the hearse walked General Viscount Terachi, Minister for War, Generals Nogai and Ohshima, Lieutenant-Generals Nakayama, Murata, and Kodama, while on the left side walked Admiral Baron Saito, Minister for the Navy, Admirals Togo and Yamamoto, Vice-Admirals Kawamura, Utsi, and Shimamura. Following the hearse at a distance were more stewards, one of whom carried Prince Ito's sword, and behind them walked a number of priests bearing a stick and lacquered wooden shoes, objects connected with *Shinto* funeral rites.

CHIEF MOURNER.

Baron Ito, attended by two stewards of long standing in the household, was chief mourner, accompanied by other members of the family, all being on foot. Close behind them came the officials who went with the Prince to Manchuria, and were present at Harbin when the tragedy occurred. They included Mr. Fumaya, Prince Ito's private secretary, and Mr. Nakamura, President of the South Manchurian Railway, who was one of those wounded in the fighting. Then came the members of the State General Committee, of which Count Sueti was the head. Among this group were a number of Privy Councillors, Ministers of State, Princes, and several nobles.

AFTER THE MOURNERS FOLLOWED IN GROUPS.

After this the mourners followed in groups according to rank. The first group was composed of Princes (not of the Blood Imperial), and

bearers of the Grand and First Orders of Merit, holders of the Order of *Yachi*, and those of *Shinshu* rank. In the second group were Marquis, holders of the Order of *Shoni*, and gentlemen of Chokunin rank. The third group consisted of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons, holders of the *Yachi* Order, and of the Third Order of Merit, and others. The fourth group was made up of those of *Sonin* rank, holders of the Order of *Shogei*, and the Fourth Order of Merit, and all below that rank. Members of both Houses of the Diet made up the fifth section.

Finally came Prince Ito's intimate friends, and a detachment of troops, who were in turn followed by friends of the family less intimate with the deceased Prince. A body of police brought up the rear.

THE CEREMONY AT HIBIYA PARK.

It was at Hibiya Park that the most important part of the day's proceedings occurred. Here two long shelters had been erected to one another, and separated by a distance of between twenty and thirty yards. At the end of this avenue, farther from the burial place, stood a small building, connected with an outhouse or wooden pavilion for the accommodation of the priests. The funeral procession proceeded down this avenue, and the *Mitsu* containing the coffin was placed in the small building above mentioned. The mourners then took up their allotted positions in the two long shelters, where they were provided with seats. The relatives of the deceased Prince were placed at the end of the left-hand pavilion nearest the shrine, and around them stood the highest Ministers of State, the Imperial Princes, and the other Ambassadors and high officials followed suit according to precedence. The sky had been overcast all the morning, and at eleven o'clock the rain commenced to fall. It did not come down in earnest, however, until about two in the afternoon. With their customary foresight in such matters, the authorities had provided a large stock of umbrellas, and as each visitor left the pavilion he was handed one, which he returned to an attendant as he entered his carriage. *Rikishas* were also provided for those who had no carriages.

Shortly after one o'clock the second procession was formed. A regiment of cavalry went first, followed by the High Priest in a carriage. All hats were removed, and a hush fell over the vast multitude, as the hearse, drawn by two horses, came slowly by. It was followed by a long, almost endless line it seemed, of carriages containing the highest officials in the Empire, all attired in full uniform, among them being Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Admirals, Generals, and Governors of Prefectures.

For two hours this procession slowly wended its way far out of Tokyo into the country. Within half an mile of the burial place the mourners had to dismount from their carriages, and proceed thither in *rikishas* provided. The concluding part of the ceremony was performed in an extensive piece of ground 2,000 yards in extent, all of which will be fenced in eventually to form part of the grave. By this time rain had begun to fall heavily, and the mourners were sheltered by two pavilions similar to those at Hibiya Park. At one end of the avenue formed by these two pavilions was a high mound about eight feet high, thirty feet square at the base, and narrowing to about half that at the top, the base being paved with the smoothest of grass. This was the grave or tumulus. After the performance of some *Shinto* ceremonies on the summit of the mound, the coffin was lowered into its final resting place in the presence of the family of the deceased, and thus the mournful proceedings came to an end.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co's Circular.

dated London, October 21st, contains the following:—

Gold.—On Monday last, for the first time since August, the Bank of England, alarmed at the large withdrawals of Gold from its reserve, decided to compete in the open market for the gold arriving from South Africa and India. As a consequence, the Bank secured about £500,000—the whole of this week's arrivals, less the usual requirements for India and the Trade.

A notice has been issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies stating the conditions upon which the Government of the Straits Settlements is prepared to issue notes and dollars against sovereigns in transit from Australia.

The Bank of England has received the following amounts:—

Oct. 18, £17,000 in Bar Gold.
" 19, 42,000 "

PRESS RATES TO HONGKONG.

REDUCTION. PRECLUDED.

REDUCTION. PRECLUDED.

REDUCTION PROPOSED.

The following letters and comments appear in the *Singapore Free Press*—

Electra House,
Finabury Pavement,
London, E. C., 15th Oct., 1901.

Major W. G. St. Clair,
"Singapore Free Press,"
Singapore.

Dear Sir,

I duly received your telegram of the 6th inst. and beg to enclose for your information copy of a letter to the Chairman of the Cable Rates Committee, Imperial Press Conference, of the 1st instant.

Yours truly, W. H. BARNARD.

P. S.—I am expecting the concurrence of Indian Government daily.

W. H. BARNARD.

(Enclosure.)

Copy.

Electra House, Finabury Pavement,
London, E. C., 15th October, 1901.

The Hon. Harry Lawson,
Chairman, Cable Rates Committee,
Imperial Press Conference.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to inform you that your letter of the 27th ultimo was laid before the Committee of the various Administrations carrying the telegraph traffic between Great Britain and India and the Far East, and I am instructed to advise you that, subject to the concurrence of the Indian Government in the arrangements, it was agreed to reduce the Press tariff between Great Britain and Penang, Singapore and Labuan.

As regards the application for a reduction of the Press rate between Great Britain and Hongkong, the Committee regret that there are special circumstances applying to Hongkong which will, at present, preclude the deduction of that rate.

I am, however, desirous to inform you that there is an arrangement in operation in Hongkong, whereby the Press in that City recovers the major portion of their news at the rate of 44d per word.

Yours truly,

To the above it may be added that up to present the Telegraph Office, at Singar

appear to have no information as to any transactions for the reduction of the cable rates. Nor is there any information as to the carrying decision by the Indian Government, which has been called for telegrams over its own lines between Bombay and Madras, as these are put out the Madras-Penang C. Cable Company, it is understood to have been in negotiation for some time with Indian Government for the lease of a permanent land line. But this question is not yet seem to have been settled. And point should be noticed. Stress is placed by Hibberding on the fact that Hongkong gets major portion of its press news at a low, evidently referring to Reuters's despatches, pointed made in the Editor's letter to the Chair of the Cable Rates Committee, and concluded by Mr. L. S. Russell, its member of the Board) was made at the Far East may in the view of the most important political developments was essential that every facility should be made for the sending of full press information to the Far East to London. It does not meet the case, when the position is that goes one way at a reasonable rate, and another way at an almost prohibitive rate. provision almost always leads to misunderstanding, and misunderstanding may, in the case of political tension, have unfortunate results. Mr. Moberley Bell, of the *Times* speaking as a member of the Imperial Press Committee

"Perhaps the Government might save sheep telegraphy. May I tell very briefly

little incident that happened to myself before the South African war—which, I believe, cost £300,000,000—I had occasion to send a telegram in cipher to Mr. Rhodes. It was understood. I confirmed it by letter. Then I received from Mr. Rhodes—I have it still in my pocket—the following reply: "If your letter had arrived ten days earlier, what a difference it would have made! Now if the rate had been a penny a word, we could have telegraphed the whole of that letter. I do not say it would have stopped the South African war, but it might have made enormous difference."

THE SBA SERPENT.

Nothing makes a man smile easier

The narrator is invited to "change the brand" or "did he have any really bad time." If he were informed that a water reptile had been seen, like an octopus, for example, he might be believed, but the possibility would go down. The narrator and two other men went to the water and saw a snake like the one in the story. The narrator and the motion is laughed at. There is a sketch of the Sea-serpent in the *Singapore Free Press* office at the present moment drawn by an official steamer *On Sang* now in port, so the incredulous person may satisfy himself on this huge snake, measuring about 100 feet real life, was not a myth but a really true fact to date. When the *India-China* steamer *On Sang* was on her last voyage to Yaw to Hongkong, being there in late afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Logg, together with the officer of the morning watch, disappeared.

menzely long object floating partly above
surface at a distance of some 400 feet from

ship. Shoals of black fish are so common here that the officer at once concluded that they were in this variety following each other in with black fins appearing above the water. The movement however was different on examination and the whole mass, just as undulating mass of huge snakes about in long links or coils, made me doubt at first if it was serpents. At intervals in huge flocks, appeared and a sketch was made, though it is a pity no camera handy at the time. There is also witness to this strange sight and to our readers to draw deductions from so solemnly declared to have been seen. All the questions arises why should not reptiles, serpents or other living monsters found in the sea? Have we not in our most colossal extinct creatures as the Megalodon and fearful and wonderful animals that before the glacial period, in birds,

logs measure seven feet and are as thick

The *On Gang* had a fine weather trip. Capt. Wollan, from Hongkong the other day, went being the bullock of one of the men. It seems the individual could not shoot by way of launching himself into the air. As soon as the boat leaved the life-boat, he was thrown and the boat leaved the life-boat. The man soon left jumping overboard. He was out for some distance. The boat was put on a firm ground. Tuesday and will probably get away today or to-morrow morning for Java. We will load guns for these boats.

quotations. Hongkong Lands have been sold at \$10 and more are obtainable at the rate. Humphreys Estates are offering at \$9 without including buyers. West Point is in demand at \$44.

Cotton Mills. Hongkong Cottons have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$6 and more can probably be had at the rate. Kwoh has strengthened, and sales at Tls 145 have been effected. According to latest mail advices to hand from the North, changes in other Northern Mills are as follows—International Tls 54, Lan Kung Mow Tls 104 and Soy Chee Tls 435.

Miscellaneous.—China Boreas are easier and on offer at \$12. China Light and Powers can probably be placed at \$6. Sales of China Providents have been put through at \$9 and more are wanted. There are buyers of Green Island Cements at \$7 after sales at the rate. Philippines are firm and can be placed at \$9 after sales. Sumatras have ruled fairly steady and sales are reported at Tls 112. Langkats, after the announcement of the declaration of a final dividend of Tls 12 and a bonus of Tls 7 per share for 1909, rose as high as Tls 775, but a reaction has since taken place and sales are reported at Tls 700.

Rubbers.—Anglo-Malays are firm and can be placed at 14/3. Balgownie are firm with buyers at \$67. (S'pore) Castlesfields have buyers at 50/- but none are obtainable under 52/6. Damansaras are wanted at 80/- Golcondas are quoted sellers at 55/- Kuala Lumpur can be sold at 94/- Sales of Langkats have taken place at 24/- and more can probably be placed at the rate. Langkats after sales @ 45/- during the early part of the week, are in demand at 41/-. Saggas have further strengthened and no shares can be had under 100/- Sandycroft's have been dealt in in small lots at \$775 (S'pore) and more are required for United Carrys are again in favour, and have been sold at 16/9. Lunums. This is a new Company recently placed on the London market and appears to be very popular. The shares are valued at £1, of which 10/- has been paid up, and a considerable business has been done at 13/9.

Exchange.—The Bank selling rate on London is 1/8 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends Payable.—Kuala Lumpur.—Dividend of 4/- for 1909. Anglo Malays.—Second interim of 12 1/2 % for 1909. Perak Sugars.—Dividend of Tls 10 for year ending August 31st, 1909. Kwoh.—Dividend of Tls 11 for year ending October 31st, 1909. Internationals.—Dividend of Tls 7 1/2 for year ending September 30th, 1909. Langkats.—Final of Tls 12 and bonus of Tls 7 for 1909.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—November Settlement—29th November. December " " 29th December.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	118 1/2
Do. demand	81
Do. 4 months' sight	118 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	217 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	170 1/2
India T.T.	172 1/2
Do. demand	120 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	73 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	84 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	104 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	110 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	109 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	47 1/2
4 months' sight do.	44 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	108 1/2
4 months' sight France.	222 1/2
6 months' sight do.	224 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.	181 1/2
Bar Silver.	23 5/16
Bank of England rate.	5 1/2
Sovereigns.	11 1/8

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE No. 5 Dock launch has been sold by private treaty.

Mrs. J. H. N. Mody arrived by the *Kamo Maru* last Thursday.

THE Japanese Diet has been convoked for December 27, at Tokyo.

It is reported that a change will shortly be made in the Viceroyalty of Manchuria.

FIFTEEN Chinese appeared at the Magistracy last Thursday for gambling. Two of the men were each fined \$100 and the rest \$4.

INSPECTOR Macdonald last Thursday prosecuted a Chinaman for having in his possession 40 counterfeit Hongkong dollars. The case was remanded.

TELEGRAMS from Vladivostok state that Count Witte's forthcoming visit to the Far East is confirmed. It is not known, however, whether he will visit Japan.

LAST Monday was an unusually busy day at the Police Court. There were no less than 105 cases before the Magistrate, including remand cases, which must be considered record-breaking.

TWO Indian constables appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning charged with an alleged assault on a Chinaman. Mr. Golding appeared for the defendants and the case was remanded. Serious developments are expected.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the case was continued in which a Chinaman is charged with the alleged murder of two Indian policemen in the New Territory on the 29th August last. Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

MR. Kolke, Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, has left for Peking to confer with Mr. Ito, the Japanese Minister, on the subject of the Furukawa colliery and other questions, in view of the Chinese proposal to open negotiations in these matters.

ON the 5th October last, the Colonial Secretary transmitted, for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce the draft of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the issue of Government Paper Currency; and inquired whether its provisions were acceptable to the Chamber.

MR. J. W. Bains, formerly of our evening contemporary and latterly a journalist in Shanghai, has been appointed by the Manila Carnival Committee, of which he is a member, to proceed to Australia and "boost" the exhibition in his native land. Mr. Bains leaves for Manila, en route for Australia, to-day.

ACCORDING to Chinese dispatches the Ministry of Civil Affairs has determined that Governor Fang Hui-shan of Kweichow should be fined one year's salary for having concealed the fact that the Provincial Treasurer and Judge under him smoked opium. For making an indecent discrimination in recommending different penalties for high and low officials addicted to opium, Acting Viceroy Shih Ping-kua of Yunnan is to be fined six months' salary.

MR. Kokovisoff, the Russian Minister of Finance, has left Harbin en route to St. Petersburg.

THERE are said to be seventeen prisoners in the Tokyo Prison awaiting execution. Three of the condemned men are to be executed early next month.

THE members of the Club Germania have issued invitations for an "At Home," on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 11 a.m., to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their Club.

THE fifth wooden lighter, which was built by the Hongkong Dock Co., for the Philippine Government, was lost in the China Sea last week in a storm, while being towed to Macao.

WE are informed that the total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 30th Oct. amounted 23,486.53 tons and the sales during the period, to 22,103.90 tons.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept, with effect from the 6th instant, the resignation by Captain William Armstrong, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, of his appointment as honorary aide-de-camp.

THE Ministry of the Interior and the Law Revision Department have submitted to the Throne the proposed code for opium prohibition and the laws have been referred to the commission of Constitutional Reforms for consideration.

THE Commodore, Captain and Officers of H.N.M. Squadron at Hongkong will be "At Home" on board H.M.S. *Kennion* on Saturday morning (18th inst.), at 4 p.m. Boats will be in waiting between 3.30 and 4 p.m. at Blake Pier.

A REPORT says that the Chinese have recently established navigation on the Amur river, in Heilungkiang, but the Russians have interfered and opposed enterprise. The *Waiwop* has, therefore, published a set of regulations on this matter, and has instructed the Harbin Taitai to communicate them to the Russian Consul.

It is asserted that when Prince Ito arrived at Harbin a Russian cinematograph was operating his machine desiring to take the scene of the welcome accorded to the Prince, but the man took a scene he little expected. Negotiations are now going on between the Russian photographer and some Japanese concerning the purchase of the film.

LAST Monday being the Birthday of His Most Faithful Catholic Majesty King Manuel of Portugal, His Excellency sent his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Taylor, to Macao to present his congratulations and a letter of felicitation to H.E. the Governor. His Excellency's representative was conveyed to Macao in H.M.S. *Handy*, which "dressed ship" on arrival.

IN regard to the dispute concerning the Keping Mine a Chinese contemporary says that Great Britain demands, for handing back the mine, the issue of a number of unpaid shares, to bear interest at seven per cent for fifty years. It is also proposed that the Luncheon mines should be included in this settlement. It is stated that much indignation is felt by the Chinese at these unreasonable demands.

THE case was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court on Monday in which four excise officers are charged with an alleged assault on a number of tallmen on board the s.s. *Cyclops* on the 11th August last. Mr. H. J. Gedge prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defendant. Further evidence was taken and the case remanded.

IN connection with the double murder committed in the New Territory on the 20th August last, when two Indian policemen who were conveying Crown rent were set upon by a number of Chinese and brutally done to death, the second prisoner, who is alleged to be connected in the affair, was last Monday committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The trial of the two men is awaited with much interest.

AT the auction of ponies held at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar on the 9th inst., the following were amongst the best prices realized: *Susquehanna*, Tls. 425; *Sokol*, 250; *Misouri*, 115; *Newbury*, 190; *Elmstead*, 190; *Sprea*, 175; *Poplar Tree*, 180; *China Rose*, 165; *Neva*, 165; *Regulus*, 150; *Monsieur*, 145; *Clansman*, 140; *Bushman*, 135; *Moh*, 120; *Dunkirk*, 120; *Almond Tree*, 115; *King's Messenger*, 115; *King of the Plains*, 105; *Gatwick*, 100.

A HARBIN contemporary reports that Mr. Kawakami, the Japanese Consul-General at Harbin, who was shot at the same time as Prince Ito and is now lying at the Central Hospital, is expected to be discharged in a few days. It is hoped that the injured arm will not have to be amputated, as was at first feared. A Japanese surgeon, accompanied by nurses, has arrived at Harbin from Dairen to attend the patient.

WE are requested to state that to-morrow, 16th inst., being the 25th anniversary of the episcopal consecration of His Holiness the Pope, there will be in the R. C. Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. low pontifical mass with general communion. The Bishop grants a plenary indulgence. During the mass the pupils of the city College will sing hymns. In the afternoon at 5.30 there will be exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, *Te Deum* and Benediction.

WE are requested to state that, as Mr. J. J. Lelria, Consul for Portugal in this Colony, is still confined to his room, from the result of the unfortunate accident in September last, there will be no "At Home" at his residence on Monday, the 15th instant, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of His Most Faithful Majesty, D. Manuel II, King of Portugal. The Portuguese Consulate will be entirely closed on that day.

MR. Ito Buschick, a son of the late Prince Ito, has been created a Baron. Baron Ito is young man who graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University only recently and was appointed an official in the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He was to have proceeded to England on the 27th ultimo had the tragedy not occurred, in order to complete his studies. He is betrothed to a daughter of Marquis Katsura, the Premier. Mr. Ito Hirokuni, the adopted son of Prince Ito, is the Prince's heir and will succeed to the title. He now occupies the position of Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies.

SERGEANT A. K. Taylor made a remarkably clever capture on the steamship *Kutong*, when he discovered a stowaway who had been placed in "position" by those who should have known better. Mr. Frank Aucott, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., prosecuted at the Magistracy last Monday, the stowaway, a Chinaman, who was fined \$200, the alternative being six weeks in gaol. A tallyman who knew more about the prisoner than he cared to tell was sent to prison for six weeks—hard labour. The other man, the man who knew all about it was fined \$25 with the usual alternative. The humorist you call it humor—is that the stowaway only paid \$12. And he paid it to the tallyman.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	110,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$2,007,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/10 = \$2.72	4 %	\$59 1/2 sellers London 29 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,833 \$1,654,833	none	\$10 for 1908	7 %	\$16 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls 150,000 Tls 30,000 Tls 180,000	Tls 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls 106 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,464,922	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$350 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$130 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$308,711	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$375 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$34 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	NIL	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,170	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$50 ea. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = \$3.154	...	\$60 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£13,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	...	70/6 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£63,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,121	\$0.50	3 1/2 %	\$24
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$ 38	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$157 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$10	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$35.8	\$3 for 1897	...	\$20 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls 5	Tls 50	Tls 100,000	Dr. Tls 3.1	\$3 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls 350 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£175.00	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 %	Tls 194 sales
Raub Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£4	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$74 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,102	None	...	\$62 1/2 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$145,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$53 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls 100	Tls 100	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Tls 6.16	Final of Tls 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls 76 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls 10	Tls 100	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Tls 22,818	Final of Tls 6 making Tls 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls 127 1/2 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls 10	Tls 100	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Tls 4,134	Tls 6 for year ending 30.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,611	\$ 20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,278	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 new b. \$103 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,475	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$9 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	5 %	\$50 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$378	\$1 1/2 for 1908	...	\$10 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls 50	Tls 50	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Tls 14,404	Interim of Tls 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,068	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls 50	Tls 50	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Dr. \$8.20	Tls 5 for year ended 31.10.08	3 1/2 %	Tls 145 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Dr. \$10.553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$6 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls 75	Tls 75	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Tls 175,000	Tls 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)	...	Tls 85
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls 100	Tls 100	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Tls 8,374	Tls 4 for 1908	...	Tls 104
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls 500	Tls 500	Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000 Tls 1,000,000	Tls 15,012	Tls 5 for 1906	...	Tls 435
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£648	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10
China Boreas Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	NIL	\$ 20 for 1908	9 %	\$12 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$61,137	50 cents for year ended 31.2.06	...	\$6 sales
Do. special shares	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,890	\$1.00 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 %	\$16 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,756	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	\$7 1/2 ea. and b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$670	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,756	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	\$7 1/2 ea. and b.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$670	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	\$7 1/2 ea. and b.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$20 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7016	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	10 %	\$160 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls 547,500 Tls 5,000 Tls 552,500	Tls 316,682	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	10 %	\$13 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls 547,500 Tls 5,000 Tls 552,500	Tls 316,682	Third of quarterly of Tls 12 1/2 for account 1909	...	Tls 705 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls 547,500 Tls 5,000 Tls 552,500	Tls 316,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 31 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$13 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	Tls 547,500 Tls 5,000 Tls 552,500	Tls 316,682	None	3 %	\$11.40 \$9 1/2 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls 20	Tls 20	Tls 14,810 Tls 7,000 Tls 21,810	Tls 5,250	Final Tls 5 making Tls 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls 110 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,693	None	...	\$12 1/2 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	7 %	\$12
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$10 1/2 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$45,000	\$343	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$5,000 \$305,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	\$12 1/2 sellers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	none	none	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909	...	14 1/2 buyers
Balgonville Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$12	\$10	none	none	20 % interim for 1909	...	\$67 buyers
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited	32,500	\$12	\$10	\$7,400	\$11,105	2 1/2 for 1909	...	\$67 buyers
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	\$67 buyers
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	\$67 buyers
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	181,454	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	\$67 buyers
Do. (contributory)	123,145	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	\$67 buyers
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.	900,000	2/-	2/-	£8,784	none	7 1/2 % interim for 1909	...	nominal
Do. B Shares	105,000	2/-	2/-	none	none	None	...	nominal
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co. Limited	180,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	nominal
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	2/-	2/-	none	1,840	3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.08	...	94 buyers
Do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	none	none	Interim of 40% = pd. for account 1909	...	23 1/2 sales
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	£1	£1	£4,000	none	7 % for year ending 31.12.08	...	nominal
Do. (5% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12 1/2 buyers
Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$6,722	None	...	22 1/2
Do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	100/- buyers
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	none	none	Interim of 30 % for 1909	...	\$75 buyers
Sandycroft Rubber Company	1,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	20/- buyers
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	80,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$1,375	1 % for 1908	...	\$4 1/2 sellers
Shelford Rubber Estate Limited	65,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	...	\$32 1/2 sellers
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	none	None	...	27 1/2
Singai Chok Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	\$100	\$100	none	none	None	...	27 1/2
Singai Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	none	£4,448	8 1/2 % interim for 1909	...	27 1/2